

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

Vol 1 No 78

21 April 1978

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GENERAL

VANCE ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS, SALT II STRESSED

OW201830Y Peking NCNA in English 1749 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, 20 Apr (HSINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance began his three-day talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko here today, according to a TASS report. They discussed "a number of problems of mutual interest to the USSR and the U.S.A. including the question of preparing an agreement on strategic arms limitation". Upon his arrival at the airport here yesterday evening, Vance said to the press he would confer with his Soviet counterpart "on the maintenance of world stability and the limitation of offensive strategic weapons."

Both the Soviet Union and the United States have been expanding their arsenals of strategic arms in the past six years during which SALT Two went off and on. "Serious obstacles" stood in the way of a new U.S.-Soviet strategic arms agreement, noted an AP dispatch yesterday, the main issues being Soviet unwillingness to halt the development of new types of ICBM's and modernization of the existing ones and the dispute over Soviet "Backfire" bombers and U.S. cruise missiles.

Meanwhile, worldwide Soviet-U.S. contention has been going on with mounting intensity. UPI reported that speaking at the London session of the Council of Ministers of the Central Treaty Organization yesterday, Vance said: "The presence of large numbers of Cuban combat forces and Soviet personnel in the Horn of Africa does not promote stability."

When he stressed the need for the maintenance of world stability upon his arrival here, Vance clearly had Soviet intervention in the Horn of Africa in mind. The Kremlin does not conceal its ire over the demand raised by many Americans that strategic arms limitation should be linked with this Soviet intervention during the talks with the Soviet Union.

EUROPEAN FORCES, ARMAMENTS REDUCTION TALKS SUSPENDED

OW201318Y Peking NCNA in English 1237 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Vienna, 19 Apr (HSINHUA)--The 14th round of negotiations on reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe attended by NATO and Warsaw Pact countries concerned was suspended today without achieving any substantial results. Ten plenary sessions have been held since the beginning of the round on January 31. The two sides exchanged and discussed other relevant figures but failed to clarify or solve the differences in numbers.

During the negotiations, Western states held that Warsaw Pact military strength in central Europe far exceeded NATO's, and insisted on an "asymmetrical" reduction of forces and "common collective ceilings". However, the Warsaw Pact countries stuck to "symmetrical" reductions and "national ceilings". Despite the concessions of the Western countries, which put forward at today's plenary session an "important new initiative" and "two phase-initiative", the great differences between the two sides remained unresolved.

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Because of the fierce rivalry between the two superpowers in Europe, the four-year-long negotiations on central Europe armed forces reduction would continue to drag on. It was reported that the next round of negotiations will start on May 18.

WANG MENG FETES ASIAN BADMINTON CONFEDERATION OFFICIAL

OW201324Y Peking NCNA in English 1245 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 April (HSINHUA)--Wang Meng, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, met here at noon today with Chumpol Lohachala, vice president of the World Badminton Federation and president of the Asian Badminton Confederation, and his wife. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. Present were Phiensak Sawsothikul, joint secretary-general of the Asian Badminton Confederation, his wife and other Thai friends.

Present on the occasion were Yu Pu-hsueh, vice-minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Sung Chung, secretary-general of the All-China Sports Federation; and Chairman Chu Tse and Vice-Chairman Chen Yu-niang and Secretary General Chang Chien of the Organizing Committee of the Third Asian Badminton Invitation Championships. After the meeting, Minister Wang Meng gave a banquet in honour of Chumpol Lohachala and his wife, Phiensak Sawsothikul and his wife and other Thai friends.

Indonesian Delegation Welcomed

OW201006Y Peking NCNA in English 2022 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Apr (HSINHUA)--A badminton delegation from Indonesia led by Sudirman, vice-president of the Asian Badminton Confederation and general chairman of the All-Indonesia Badminton Union, arrived here by air this evening. It was greeted at the airport by Chu Tse and Lin Feng-yu, chairman and vice-chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Third Asian Badminton Invitational Championships.

SPORTS FEDERATION DISCUSSES UPCOMING ASIAN GAMES

OW200806Y Peking NCNA in English 0715 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Apr (HSINHUA)--The All-China Sports Federation met recently to discuss China's participation in the eighth Asian games scheduled to be held in Bangkok, capital of Thailand, in December this year. The meeting decided selective trials in various events of the Asian games will be staged in Peking and elsewhere in the country as of June 10 in order to form a sports delegation for the games. It decided that a notice will be sent to sportsmen of Taiwan Province and Taiwan-born sportsmen residing overseas to invite them to take part in the selective trials. The meeting decided that China will participate in most of the 19 events at the Asian games.

It pointed out that since the 7th Asian games held in Teheran in 1974, physical culture and sports in Asia have made vigorous progress and sports contacts among Asian people and sportsmen have grown steadily and friendship and unity among them have been strengthened. The government and people of Thailand are making great efforts to successfully host the 8th Asian games. The meeting called on all Chinese sports workers and sportsmen to step up training and strive to raise the level of sports in order to contribute their share to the further development of Asian sports and the enhancement of friendship and unity among the Asian people and to make the 8th Asian games a success.

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Taiwan Athletes Invited

OW200808Y Peking NCNA in English 0719 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Apr (HSINHUA)--Following is a notice sent yesterday by Sung Chung, secretary-general of the All-China Sports Federation, to sportsmen of Taiwan Province and Taiwan-born sportsmen residing overseas, welcoming them to come to Peking to take part in the nation-wide selective trials for the eighth Asian games:

The Sports Federation of Taiwan Province and Taiwan-born sportsmen residing overseas:

The 8th Asian games will be held in Bangkok, Thailand, in December 1978. Our country will send a delegation to take part in the games. The All-China Sports Federation has decided that as of June 10 this year, nationwide selective trials in various events of the 8th Asian games will be held in Peking and elsewhere in the country.

We welcome sportsmen in Taiwan Province and Taiwan-born sportsmen residing overseas to join us in a happy gathering with friends from Asian countries to promote friendship and exchange skills. For this, on behalf of the All-China Sports Federation, I would like to notify sportsmen in Taiwan Province and Taiwan-born sportsmen residing overseas to come to Peking to take part in the nationwide selective trials before June 10 this year. Please report to the All-China Sports Federation. Address: No 9, Tiyyukuan Road, Peking

Let us join together and make positive contributions to the promotion of friendship and unity among the people and sportsmen of various Asian countries.

Sung Chung, secretary-general of the All-China Sports Federation

April 19, 1978

FOREIGN MILITARY ATTACHES TOUR SHANTUNG PROVINCE

OW192110Y Peking NCNA in English 1936 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Apr (HSINHUA)--At the invitation of the Ministry of National Defence, foreign military attaches and deputy military attaches visited a number of places in Shantung Province from April 10 to 19, with their wives.

Accompanied by Chai Cheng-wen, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defence, and his wife Yu Chiao, the guests toured Tsinan, Tzupo and Tsingtao where they visited industrial and agricultural items and sea-borne units of the navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. They also saw scenic spots and places of historical interest.

The visitors were warmly received by leaders, masses and army men wherever they went. Hsiao Wang-tung, political commissar of the PLA Tsinan units, and Jao Shou-kun, commander of the naval units stationed in Tsingtao, had meetings with them and gave banquets in their honour.

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UNITED STATES

KISSINGER CITED ON 'DIRECT' SOVIET CHALLENGE IN AFRICA

OW201620Y Peking NCNA in English 1609 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Apr (HSINHUA)--Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said yesterday to the International Radio and Television Society that the conflict on the Horn of Africa "was a direct Soviet-sponsored geopolitical challenge to the United States", according to a report from New York. Kissinger said Soviet military intervention was an effort "to outflank the Middle East".

"We must make it clear to other countries that we will not be blackmailed by Cuban troops or Soviet arms," he said.

"I don't see how detente can survive if they continue their aggression. I don't see how any SALT agreement can be made. And that should be made clear to the Soviet Union," he said.

Kissinger also said in Richmond, Virginia, on April 2 that Soviet intervention in Africa could force the United States to choose between detente and confrontation with its rival. "We learned about Hitler but at the price of 20 million lives", he continued.

U.S. PRESS COMMENT NOTED ON U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

OW201836Y Peking NCNA in English 1723 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Apr (HSINHUA)--In spite of the succession of concessions on the part of the United States, its relations with the Soviet Union are not agreeable. This is a general view expressed by many newspapers in the United States when commenting on U.S.-Soviet relations. In an article entitled "Detente's Decline", the WALL STREET JOURNAL says on April 18: "The Carter administration remains befuddled about how to deal with Moscow. Capitalizing on this confusion, the Russians are pressing to expand their influence in Africa and elsewhere." The article points out: "Not only are the two superpowers having trouble in reaching a new nuclear arms-control agreement, but relations between them aren't likely to improve even if such an accord is negotiated this year."

"Both Mr Carter and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, want a SALT treaty to strengthen their influence at home and abroad," the article notes. However, it quotes a top U.S. administration expert on the Soviet Union as saying: "Now we stand at the edge of a more adversary relationship with the Russians for a long period even with a SALT agreement."

"The flower of detente never bloomed," the article stresses. It continues: "American dissatisfaction centers on Moscow's fast modernization of its long-range missiles under the umbrella of SALT I." Moscow's activity in the Horn of Africa and Soviet arms shipments to Africa and to Arab states also arouse discontent in Washington, it says.

The WALL STREET JOURNAL article says: "Mr Carter appears to vacillate. A month ago the President delivered a saberrattling speech, threatening to match the Russians weapon for weapon."

"But two weeks later he postponed production of the neutron bomb after a big Soviet propaganda campaign against that sophisticated nuclear weapon." "Further concessions would be politically risky for Mr. Carter," the article warns.

The Washington POST reports in an article on April 16 that in the SALT talks, the Kremlin leadership "for months has not budged from its insistence that only American concessions can bring about a new treaty". "The steadfastness of the Kremlin's SALT position seems to suggest they sense weakness or indecision in the White House," it pointed out.

The U.S. monthly READER'S DIGEST carries in its April issue an article by Charles H. Wilson, Democratic member of the U.S. House of Representatives, saying that the SALT II treaty is "detrimental to the interests of the U.S.", and "The treaty really is an unfair, one-sided numbers game which the United States is forced to play with all its cards exposed while Soviet cards are hidden."

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR carries on April 19 an article by its staff correspondent in London, which said: "U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance flies to Moscow for new SALT negotiations at a time when the Carter administration appears to be dealing from weakness on several foreign-policy fronts." The article notes: "The Soviets are likely to take a tough line in the Strategic-Arms-Limitation Talks with Mr. Vance starting April 20 because of what they must perceive as severe 'indecision' within the Carter administration on a number of issues." "Because of an American inability in particular to deal with Soviet and Cuban moves in Africa," it adds, "the Soviets are likely to continue to 'test' the administration rather than move in the direction of compromise at the moment."

Some other articles carried in U.S. journals point out that it is a wishful thinking to attain "detente" and stability by making concessions to the Soviet Union. The April 3 issue of the U.S. TIME magazine quotes a U.S. defence expert, Professor Edward Luttwak, as saying: "It is a mistake to assume the Russians seek stability." "Russians still wish to change the state of the world and so, to them, stability is a frustrating obstacle" to its expansion abroad. The WALL STREET JOURNAL quotes a U.S. official as saying that the United States and the Soviet Union "are essentially adversaries." "I see the competition as very sharp and continuing for a long time," he said.

U.S. DOLLAR DECLINE CAUSES INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CHAOS

HK210120Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 12 Apr 78 p 6 HK

[Economic notes by Ku Ching: "Disturbances Caused by Another Sharp Fall in U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate"]

[Excerpts] On 3 April, the rate of exchange of the U.S. dollar dropped sharply in European and Japanese foreign exchange markets.

The fall of the U.S. dollar this time followed the U.S. Commerce Department's announcement on 31 March that the U.S. foreign trade deficit in February this year reached \$4.5 billion, the greatest in history. It has grown continuously, so more and more U.S. dollars are flowing abroad. Astonishingly, there are more than \$500 billion circulating in European monetary markets. People have grown more and more skeptical about the firmness of the value of the U.S. dollar. Given such circumstances, the continuous U.S. dollar flow will definitely cause its exchange rate to fall again.

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This will first cause great chaos in international monetary markets and lead to great disturbances due to speculation.

Moreover, the falling exchange rate will spur price increases throughout the world and whittle away market purchasing power. This will disrupt the investment plans of world enterprises.

Obviously, Western countries have a common interest in maintaining the steadiness of the U.S. dollar. However, the U.S. administration has taken the stand of "using the neighbor's field as an outlet for its overflow." Despite the danger of inflation, it has demanded West Germany, Japan and the EEC resort to creating financial deficits to stimulate their economies and speed up the development of their economies so they can purchase more U.S. goods and reduce the U.S. foreign trade deficit, thus balancing U.S. foreign trade and softening the U.S. dollar crisis. Regarding the two other even more important factors which have led to the depreciation of the U.S. dollar--large imports of petroleum into the United States and serious domestic inflation--the United States has hardly done anything with them. This has made its partners angry.

How to prevent the catastrophe being caused by U.S. dollar depreciation is a pressing obligation of the West. Although it may work out emergency measures, it is very difficult for the West to relieve present serious financial difficulties.

CANCER STUDY GROUP ACTIVITIES IN NEW YORK REPORTED

OW201322Y Peking NCNA in English 1242 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Cancer Study Group of the Chinese Medical Association left New York for Washington D.C. yesterday morning after paying a visit to the city from April 16 to 18, according to a report from New York. The Chinese study group with Wu Huan-hsing as its leader and Li Ping and Tu Pao-chung as its deputy leaders made brief calls at the Cancer Center and the Institute of Cancer Research of Columbia University on April 17. Chinese and American medical scientists exchanged research information on carcinogenesis earlier. The Chinese group visited the headquarters of the Cancer Society and the American Health Foundation.

The Chinese anti-cancer workers on April 18 visited Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center. The cancer center president, Lewis Thomas, the Sloan-Kettering Cancer Institute director, Robert Good, and the general director of Memorial Hospital, Edward Beattie, gave a warm welcome to the Chinese guests. The American Cancer Society hosted a banquet on the evening of April 17 in honour of the visiting Chinese group. On April 16, the acting Chinese permanent representative, Lai Ya-li, gave a banquet for the Chinese group.

NORTH ASIA

SUN PING-LUA COMMENTS ON JAPAN PACT, SENKAKU INCIDENT

OW200031Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0608 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Apr (KYODO)--Sun Ping-hua, secretary general of the China-Japan Friendship Association, said Wednesday China's stand in respect to Japan and the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty will not undergo a change as a result of the Senkaku incident which he claimed was an "accidental affair." He said this during a meeting with Kozo Sasaki, former chairman of the Japan Socialist Party who is currently visiting Peking.

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Sun's statement was made after Sasaki told him the incident concerning operation of Chinese fishing boats in waters near Senkaku Islands was not good when regarded from the basic interests of Japan and China. Sasaki expressed the hope that the peace and friendship treaty be concluded at an early date.

Sun reiterated China's stand that the Senkaku incident was accidental and that it was not ordered by the Chinese Government. He also said China will welcome a visit to Peking of Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda.

JAPAN AGAIN PROTESTS FISHING BOATS NEAR SENKAKU ISLANDS

OW211310Y Hong Kong AFP in English GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Apr (AFP)--The Japanese Embassy in Peking protested again today about the presence at the end of last week of Chinese fishing boats off Tiaoyutai (Senkaku) Island, Japanese sources here said.

The protest note, which was "categorically" rejected for the first time last Friday, was again handed to Vice-Director for Asian Affairs at the Foreign Ministry Wang Hsiao-yun by Japanese Embassy official Mitsuro Donwaki during an hour-long meeting this afternoon. Mr Donwaki expressed the "hope" that talks would continue on the problems, the sources said. The note protested about the presence of "scores" of Chinese fishing boats "in Japanese territorial waters surrounding Senkaku Island". The Chinese Government rejected the note last Friday with the comment: "This island belongs to China".

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON REPORTED SRV BORDER CLASHES

AU210910Y Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 21 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Peking 21 Apr (ANSA)--China has broken its official silence on reports from various sources that there have been large-scale frontier clashes between China and Vietnam sometime in the recent past.

Asked about a Swedish radio report on the alleged clashes, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry Information Department said yesterday: "We have no information on the situation referred to in your question".

Western sources pointed out that the denial was not clear or categorical and referred specifically to the Swedish claims. There was no mention of various reports of tension between the two countries over recent months and sporadic minor incidents, they asserted. But these observers said the Chinese statement was clearly intended to avoid exacerbating a delicate situation and the delicate state of relations between the two capitals.

The same reserve is being maintained by Hanoi. A Vietnamese spokesman used virtually the same terms as the Chinese when questioned by journalists yesterday. "We know nothing, we have no information and that is all we can say for the moment", he said.

Informed diplomatic sources believe that Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Hien had just made a new visit to Peking, but there is no hint of the outcome of his contacts. Phan Hien has visited China several times in the past, and always on a rigorously reserved basis.

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SRV Peking Envoy Denial

OW211318Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1313 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 21 Apr (AFP)--A Vietnamese Diplomat here has denied that there have been clashes along the Sino-Vietnamese border, a well-informed diplomatic source reported today. While confirming that a border dispute existed between China and Vietnam, the diplomat noted that Vietnam was currently too occupied by its armed conflict with Cambodia to have the alleged clashes with China.

Diplomatic circles here are generally skeptical about the news of which no official confirmation has been obtained in the two countries' capitals. Diplomatic sources reported that minor incidents were relatively frequent like the displacing of frontier landmarks and border crossings by the local population.

WANG PING-NAN PLETES VISITING THAI JUDICIAL FIGURES

OW191912Y Peking NCNA in English 1721 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Apr (HSINHUA)--Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese people's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a judicial visiting group from Thailand. The group is led by Sansern Kraichitti, chief justice of the Civil Court of Bangkok, with well-known Thai judicial figures participating. The banquet was in an atmosphere full of friendship. President Wang Ping-nan and the visiting group leader, Sansern, proposed toasts, noting that Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan's China visit not long ago made new contributions to the development of the friendship between the peoples of China and Thailand and the friendly ties between the two countries. They also toasted the continuous development of China-Thailand friendship.

Among the guests at the banquet were Mrs. Kasemsri, wife of the Thai ambassador to China, Uthai Thongphakdi, minister-counsellor of the Thai Embassy and Mrs. Thongphakdi. Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Chiang Wei-Hsin, vice-president of the Higher People's Court of Peking, attended the banquet. The Thai visiting group arrived here on April 17 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

WANG MENG ATTENDS BANQUET FOR THAI SPORTS DELEGATION

OW192022Y Peking NCNA in English 1816 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Apr (HSINHUA)--The All-China Sports Federation gave a banquet here this evening to welcome a delegation of the Sports Promotion Organization of Thailand. The delegation's leader is Luang Chartrakarn Kosol, and Krong Visudharomn is deputy leader. Wang Meng, minister in charge of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission, attended the banquet and prior to it had a friendly conversation with the delegation leader and deputy leader. Also present were Lu Chin-tung, leading member of the All-China Sports Federation, and Sung Chung, secretary general of the federation. Thai Ambassador to China Mr Kasems Amosorn Kasemsri attended. The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the All-China Sports Federation.

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THE
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAI PRIME MINISTER KRIANGSAK RECEIVES AMBASSADOR

OW200812Y Peking NCNA in English 0730 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 20 Apr (HSINHUA)--Kriangsak Chamanan, prime minister of Thailand, received here yesterday at the prime minister's office Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Chai Tse-min and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

PHILIPPINE PRESIDENT, WIFE FETE OUTGOING AMBASSADOR

OW210820Y Peking NCNA in English 0736 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 20 Apr (HSINHUA)--Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos and Mrs Imelda Romualdez Marcos gave a farewell luncheon at the presidential palace here today in honour of the outgoing Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines Ko Hua and his wife Chang Ming. In his toast, President Marcos said: "The Philippine Government is glad to have the favour of the visit of Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien among the countries in Southeast Asia." He said: "A small country like the Philippines and a big and powerful country like the People's Republic of China can demonstrate to the world that despite our social and political differences, our two countries can be hand in hand to attain our lofty objectives." President Marcos also expressed his intention to attain closer cooperation and amity between the two countries.

Present at the luncheon were also counsellor Hsiao Te and Commercial Counsellor Li Hsi-fu of the Chinese Embassy. Yesterday, Philippine Foreign Secretary Carlos P. Romulo gave a dinner in ambassador Ko Hua's honour and had friendly talks with him.

SOUTH ASIA

NEPALESE NATIONAL PANCHAYAT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HOME

OW161732Y Peking NCNA in English 1715 GMT 16 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Canton, 16 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Nepalese National Panchayat delegation left Canton for home by train this morning after a two-week visit to China. Before their departure, G.P. Singh, leader of the delegation and chairman of the Water Resources Committee of the National Panchayat, said: "The traditional friendship between Nepal and China, which is one of mutual trust and complete equality based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, is continuing to develop. We have set an example in developing friendly relations between big and small nations."

"I visited China 15 years ago," he stated. "I feel that tremendous changes have taken place in China since that time. Our current visit has convinced me that China will develop at a faster speed in the next eight years."

The delegation was seen off at Canton station by Meng Hsien-te, vice-chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Chang Chi-lung, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

At Tsunghua County on the outskirts of Canton, the distinguished Nepalese guests inspected some of the water conservancy and power projects run by the province, the county and people's communes and learned how the local people had developed water conservancy and power through self-reliance and hard struggle.

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In Canton, the guests visited the city museum and the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall and attended the opening ceremony of China's 1978 export commodities spring fair. The Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee gave a banquet in honour of the Nepalese friends.

Earlier, the delegation visited Changsha and Kueilin between April 8 and 12. The guests also took time out to inspect the Shaoshan irrigation project, a large comprehensive water conservancy project near Changsha. They viewed the water diversion gate, the sluice gate, the power station and the boat lift from the Yangtan dam. In Kueilin, the guests visited the Chingshihtan reservoir, a large project designed mainly for irrigation purposes. They went on a boat excursion along the Lichiang River and made a trip to the Reed Flute Cave, a scenic spot. G.P. Singh said in Kueilin: "We are very glad to see that the various nationalities in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, united as one on an equal footing, are contributing to the building of their motherland."

On their arrival in and departure from Changsha and Kueilin, the Nepalese delegation were greeted and seen off at the airports by Shang Tzu-chin, vice-chairman of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Ho I-jan, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region respectively. The revolutionary committees of Hunan, Kwangsi and Kueilin city gave banquets for the distinguished Nepalese guests.

EUROPE

REPORTAGE ON DELEGATION LED BY CHEN MU-HUA IN ROMANIA

Meets Ceausescu

OW201700Y Peking NCNA in English 1638 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Apr (HSINHUA)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-premier of the State Council and concurrently minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and other members of the visiting Chinese Government delegation led by her, at the RCP Central Committee building here at noon today.

Welcoming the delegation to his country, Comrade Ceausescu said he was pleased to see the achievements made by the Chinese people in building socialism under the leadership of the CCP headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. He also said the modernization of China's agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology by the end of the century is of vital importance not only to China but also to the anti-imperialist forces of the world.

Vice-Premier Chen conveyed to him the best regards from Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, chairman Yeh Chien-ying and Vice-Chairmen Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing.

Expressing appreciation of the best wishes from the Chinese leaders, Comrade Ceausescu in return asked her to convey the same to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other Chinese leaders and expressed his respects and kind wishes for them.

Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua said that during its visit, the Chinese delegation was accorded warm hospitality by comrades of the Romanian Government delegation headed by Comrade Cornel Burtica. The talks proceeded very well and achieved successful results.

She said: During our visit to many places, we saw that under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Ceausescu, the Romanian people, brimming with lofty aspirations, are implementing the resolutions of the 11th congress and the national conference of the Romanian Communist Party and have registered great achievements in all fields.

Present on the occasion from the Romanian side were Cornel Burtica, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, deputy prime minister and concurrently minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Musat, secretary of the party Central Committee; Ioan Avram, member of the party Central Committee and minister of machine-building; Neculai Agachi, member of the party Central Committee and minister of metallurgical industry; Florea Dumitrescu, member of the party Central Committee and ambassador of the Foreign Ministry; and Ioan Stoian, vice-minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Present on the occasion from the Chinese side were members of the Chinese delegation Wei Yu-ming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Wang Li, vice-minister of the Fifth Ministry of Machine-Building; Li Ting-chuan, Chinese ambassador to Romania; and others. The reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Sino-Romanian Talks Continue

OW201706Y Peking NCNA in English 1647 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Apr (HSINHUA)--Talks continued here yesterday evening between the Romanian Government delegation and the visiting Chinese Government delegation. The Romanian delegation was led by Cornel Burtica, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, deputy prime minister and concurrently minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. The Chinese delegation was led by Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-premier of the State Council and concurrently minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

Present at the talks from the Romanian side were Nicolae Stefan, first vice-minister, and Ion Stoian, vice-minister, of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Florea Dumitrescu, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and ambassador of the Foreign Ministry; and others.

Present at the talks from the Chinese side were Wei Yu-ming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Wang Li, vice-minister of the Fifth Ministry of Machine-Building; and Li Ting-chuan, Chinese ambassador to Romania; and others. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the talks which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

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Chen Hosts Bucharest Banquet

OW210144Y Peking NCNA in English 0115 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Apr (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-President Chen Mu-hua gave a farewell banquet at the Chinese Embassy here this evening, expressing thanks to the Romanian party and government leaders for their cordial hospitality to the Chinese Government delegation led by her during its visit to this country from April 12 to 20. The banquet was attended by Cornel Burtica, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua and Deputy Prime Minister Cornel Burtica spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly and joyful atmosphere.

Chen Mu-hua said: "Brief as it is, our visit has left an indelible impression on us. We felt very much honoured when Comrade Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received and talked with us cordially at noon today.

"During the visit, we conferred with the Romanian Government delegation led by Comrade Burtica in an atmosphere of amity and sincerity.... The talks have been fruitful and have amplified and expanded the friendly cooperation between our two countries.

"Comradely smiles and flowers of friendship greeted us everywhere when we went to visit factories, farms, cultural institutions and tourist facilities in Bucharest and elsewhere. So we have personally experienced the profound feelings of friendship the fraternal Romanian people have for the Chinese people. We have seen not only the colour and charm of your landscape, but also the soaring enthusiasm and revolutionary dedication displayed and the inspiring achievements made by the Romanian people in their work to reach the goal of high-speed development of the national economy, as was proclaimed at the 11th congress and the national conference of the party, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Ceausescu. For this we wish to express our heartfelt admiration and warm congratulations.

"Our visit has been a success. We feel very pleasant and quite at home in your country. I wish hereby to express once again our sincere thanks to the Romanian party, government and people, to Comrade Burtica and all the comrades who welcomed and looked after us with warmth and hospitality."

"However reluctantly, we are to leave your hospitable country this evening.... We shall carry home the feelings of brotherhood of the Romanian people for the Chinese people and many of your valuable experiences. We firmly believe that under the personal care of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and General Secretary Ceausescu, our relations of friendship and cooperation will grow still more. We wish the Romanian people new successes in their struggle to safeguard national independence and sovereignty and in the building of socialism."

In his reply, Deputy Prime Minister Cornel Burtica said: "Thank you for your fine words on the work of the Romanian people and their achievements. We heartily rejoice at the splendid successes in socialist construction made by the fraternal Chinese people under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng."

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"Relations of profound friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance," he said, "have been established between the people of our two countries in accordance with the principles laid down by the leaders of our two parties and thanks to the progress made by our two countries along the socialist road."

He noted that brief as it is, the visit provided a good opportunity for the Chinese delegation to "see the Romanian peoples profound sentiments of friendship towards the Chinese people and their high assessment and admiration for the achievements won by the Chinese people."

The deputy prime minister stated: "What makes us feel happy and extremely satisfied is that through your visit, your talks with us and the fruitful results of our talks, you have contributed to the strengthening of the already profound friendship between our two parties and two peoples. Another thing which makes us gratified is that during your visit, we have made good preparations for the forthcoming visit to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to China at the invitation of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng."

He said: "It is a pity that you should leave our country so soon. We are looking forward to your another visit. Please bring back with you our peoples' sentiments of warm friendship and high esteem towards the Chinese people and our hearty wishes for the development of the multilateral relations between our two parties, countries and peoples."

In conclusion, the Romanian deputy prime minister wished the friendly Chinese people still greater successes in their work and struggle under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

The hosts and guests had cordial conversations at the banquet. They talked about the friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples and the steady development of political and economic cooperation between the two countries. They repeatedly proposed toasts to the steady growth of the fraternal friendship and the constant enhancement of the militant solidarity between the Chinese and Romanian peoples and to the good health of General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

Present on the occasion were also I. Ursu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee and chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology; I. Avram, member of the party Central Committee and minister of machine building; N. Agachi, member of the party Central Committee and minister of metallurgical industry; I. Radulescu, member of the party Central Committee and minister secretary of state of the Foreign Ministry; F. Dumitrescu, member of the party Central Committee and ambassador of the Foreign Ministry; C. Nita, minister secretary of state of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; C. Mihuleasa, chairman of the State Committee of Atomic Energy; N. Stefan, first vice-minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; C. Vancea, vice minister for foreign affairs; I. Stoian, vice-minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

The banquet was also attended by members of the Chinese delegation Wei Yu-ming, Wang Li, Li Ting-chuan (Chinese ambassador to Romania) and other members of the delegation. Wang Pin-ching, commercial counsellor, and Li Ying, economic counsellor, of the Chinese Embassy were also present.

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Departs for Home

OW210124Y Peking NCNA in English 0106 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government delegation left here for home this evening after a successful friendly visit to this country. The delegation is led by Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by C. Burtica, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Minister Secretary of State C. Nita and First Vice-Minister N. Stefan of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; C. Vancea, vice-minister of foreign affairs; I. Stoian, vice-minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; and F. Dumitrescu, member of the party Central Committee and ambassador of the Foreign Ministry.

Li Ting-chuan, Chinese ambassador to Romania, and other officials of the Chinese Embassy, Chinese experts and representatives of Chinese students studying in Romania were also present. Comrade Burtica cordially shook hands with Chen Mu-hua and other members of the delegation, wishing them a good journey.

Arrives in Urumchi

OW210850Y Peking NCNA in English 0823 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Urumchi, 21 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government delegation wound up its friendly visit to Romania and returned here by special plane this morning. Leader of the delegation was Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of economic relations with foreign countries. The delegation was met at the airport by leading comrades of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional CCP Committee, the autonomous regional Revolutionary Committee, the Sinkiang Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the city of Urumchi, including Wang Feng, Liu Chen, Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Cheng San-sheng, Tan Yu-lin, A-mu-tung Ni-ya-tzu and Jen Ko-pai.

KENG PIAO COMMENTS REPORTED ON CEAUSESCU IMPENDING VISIT

SK200335Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0246 GMT 20 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Apr (HAPTONG)--Keng Piao, head of the Chinese Communist Party's Foreign Liaison Department, has told a Japanese opposition party dietman in Peking that Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu will visit Peking soon and that he intends to talk about the Korean Peninsula situation with the Romanian leader.

Hideo Den, who has just returned from a Peking visit at the head of a Social Democratic League delegation, said Wednesday Keng told him during their meeting in Peking he intended to confer with Ceausescu on Korea when the latter visits Peking.

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Asked what he thought of Ceausescu's efforts to arrange a meeting of the U.S. and the two Koreas on Korean unification, Keng replied although he does not precisely know what is Ceausescu's thinking on the Korean issue, the Romanian leader does not want (?to) see another conflict on the Korean Peninsula, according to Den.

Den said when he asked whether the Soviet Union has an intention to make a contact with South Korea and Taiwan, Keng replied Moscow certainly has such an intention, but the idea is unrealistic, adding the U.S. would not allow such a thing to happen.

COAL STUDY GROUP RETURNS FROM WEST GERMANY, ROMANIA

OW210414Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1232 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Apr--The Chinese coal industry study delegation headed by Vice Minister of Coal Industry Chia Hui-sheng returned to Peking on the afternoon of 17 April after concluding its visit to West Germany and Romania. At the airport to welcome the returning delegation were Vice Minister of Coal Industry Ho Ping-chang, Vice Minister of the State Planning Commission Hsu Liang-tu, West German Ambassador Wickert and Romanian Ambassador Gavrilescu.

WANG JUN-SHENG LEADS TRADE GROUP TO ROMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA

OW201220Y Peking NCNA in English 1208 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Apr (HSINHUA)--Wang Jun-sheng, leader of the Chinese Government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, left here by air today to attend the joint China-Romania and China-Yugoslavia trade committees in Romania and Yugoslavia respectively and pay friendly visits to these countries. Seeing him off at the airport were Cheng Toppin, Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade; Nicolae Gavrilescu, Romanian ambassador to China; and Djordje Ribar, economic counsellor of the Yugoslav Embassy in China.

CHOU EN-LAI'S WIDOW GRANTS INTERVIEW TO YUGOSLAV REPORTER

AU191726Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Apr 78 p 3 AU

[Rade Brajovic report on interview with Chou En-lai's widow Teng Ying-chao, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, granted exclusively to BORBA and VECERNJE NOVOSTI in Peking--date not given]

[Text] Peking, April--"After the 'gang of four,' which tried to usurp power, were overthrown, we were swept by a strong revolutionary movement. As far as our basic tasks are concerned, no changes have occurred; we are continuing with the revolution under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is a long road. While progressing along this road, we are pursuing three revolutionary movements: the class struggle, a struggle for production and a struggle for scientific innovations. This is the road our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung pointed out long ago. These three revolutionary movements serve for us as a new impetus in implementing 'four modernizations'...."

This was said in an exclusive interview to BORBA and VECERNJE NOVOSTI by Teng Ying-chao, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (parliament), widow of Chou En-lai and his long-standing fellow fighter and companion.

Settling of Situation

She received us in the parliament building, a large building on Tienanmen.

"More than half a century has elapsed since our party was founded and more than 28 years since the revolution has won and since our republic was founded. Experience has proved we won and succeeded precisely thanks to waging a class struggle. Chairman Mao succeeded in combining the general truths of Marxism-Leninism with China's revolutionary practice.

"During and after the fourth convocation of the congress (in 1975) the 'gang of four' operated. Members of this gang loudly spoke about the need to wage class struggle but the keenness of their struggle was directed against the proletariat and thus our ranks were disturbed. They opposed the development of production, which practically means they did not allow workers to work in factories or peasants to work in communes. For instance, they used to say they preferred a 'socialist train' running late to a bourgeois one running on time. Further, if the workers or director of a factory wanted to promote production, 'the gang of four' would label them bourgeois elements and advocates of the theory on production forces. Many scientists and professors, both old and young, could not pursue their tasks.

"After the 'gang of four' had been overthrown, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng called on us, while waging a class struggle, to settle the situation in the country and to make up for what has been lost. During the last year we have achieved our first results."

To illustrate only roughly the first results achieved in increasing production, Comrade Teng mentioned the field of energy, oil production, where "the tendency to overfulfill the plan has recently appeared." Coal production has also "exceeded all records ever set in our country." She then mentioned a report on the promotion of transport and said that "this year more goods were transported than ever in the past 28 years."

Life With Chou En-lai

I had hoped that the celebration of the 80th anniversary of Chou En-lai's birth--which is being marked throughout China by exhibitions, manifestations, songs and wall posters in factories and communes, in the homes of citizens--would be a decisive element for Comrade Teng to say something publicly for the first time about her husband.

She began by recalling the first meeting with Chou En-lai in Tientsin in 1919, their common work in the 4 May revolutionary movement of progressive Chinese youth, the part path of struggle for the ideals of freedom and new society, the friendship of the two young revolutionaries "enthusiastic about communist ideals," admission to the CCP, and marriage contracted in 1925.

"The way Comrade Chou En-lai behaved toward me is rather interesting and unusual. When in the revolutionary movement I was given concrete party tasks, Comrade Chou En-lai supported me but did not help me. He did not interfere in my affairs, or in how I would carry out a task. Even when we were in the same party cell and in the party committee or when Comrade Chou En-lai was the head of the delegation, for instance, he never gave me any tasks but rather left this to another member of the delegation. I also did not want him to guide me. I believe I can say that such mutual noninterference in things means mutual support in the best possible manner.

"In the struggle against the enemy Comrade Chou En-lai was always courageous and determined. He was not afraid of difficulties and risks. You perhaps know how the "gang of four" behaved toward him during his life and how it acted after his death. I do not want to speak about this and since his death until today I have not said a word about it. I believe that, although the life of a man is limited, his basic task is to serve his people and this task is sacred. Regardless of how much a man might have done for the revolution, this is his duty and there is no need to speak about merits."

When we were taking leave, she repeated her request that we should convey to our president greetings and wishes for a long life and good health, to greet the heroic Yugoslav people. We reminded her of her statement of 30 August last year when President Tito received her in Peking, and she told him Chairman Mao Tsetung had wanted to meet Tito, while Premier Chou En-lai had planned to visit Yugoslavia. We asked her whether she would visit Yugoslavia.

"I have admired Yugoslavia for a long time and I nurture deep friendship toward the Yugoslav peoples," Comrade Teng says. "I have always wanted to see your beautiful country. I read with great satisfaction everything that our press writes about Yugoslavia. I follow the successes your country is achieving in building socialism and I watch your films with pleasure."

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

AMIN DEMANDS USSR, CUBA NOT INTERFERE IN AFRICA

OW191900Y Peking NCNA in English 1735 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Kampala, 19 Apr (HSINHUA)--President Idi Amin has demanded that the Soviet Union and Cuba do not interfere in African countries' internal affairs, according to the UBC [Ugandan Broadcasting Company] today. The demand was made when he received Sudanese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Francis Deng, special envoy of Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri.

Deng delivered a special message from President Numayri to President Amin. President Amin and Deng held discussions on matters of mutual interest between the two countries and a number of issues on Africa and the world at large.

On the problem of Eritrea, President Amin said that involvement of external forces such as the Cubans and Russians was making the situation very complicated and dangerous. He said he had recently summoned the Cuban charge d'affaires in Uganda and informed him that direct military interference by Cuban troops in the internal problems of African states was causing real concern among many African states. The Cuban Government should not interfere in matters and problems involving African states, which could be solved through discussions and peaceful means in accordance with the principles and charter of the OAU.

Speaking of Cuban troop movements towards Eritrea to fight the Eritreans as reported by the press, President Amin said that if this is true, the Cubans and the Russians would be committing a serious crime in Africa. The African countries are aware of the fact that the Eritrean problem is an internal affair of Ethiopia. Many countries in Africa have suggested, the president went on, that if the Cubans move to fight in Eritrea they would stop any Cuban flights over their airspace.

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NIGERIAN PAPER SCORES SOVIET HEGEMONISM

OW131904Y Peking NCNA in English 1550 GMT 13 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Lagos, 12 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Nigerian newspaper DAILY TIMES today carried a signed article condemning the Soviet policy on Africa.

Giving an example of how the Soviet Union helped Nigeria build an iron and steel factory, the article recalled: "The iron and steel industry which the Soviets promised to help us build is still to take off. From 1967, when the Soviet experts completed the industry's possibility study, to 1970, when the contract was signed with the techno-experts from the USSR, and up to today, after a decade of prevarication and trifling discussions on the plan, the site for the industry at Ajaokuta is still dotted with its virgin forests as a testimony of Russia's lack of seriousness and commitment in providing this country with a steel industry."

It pointed out that the Soviet Union cannot be considered poor, "yet the Soviet Union appears to be stingy whenever it comes to spending for African economic development." It is still difficult to know what actually is the Soviet motivation in southern Africa.

The article said: "Even in the areas where the Soviet Union has assumed bilateral responsibility to help African states, she has invariably approached the task very half-heartedly and with irritating equivocation."

ETHIOPIAN SPORTS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HOME

OW210842Y Peking NCNA in English 0833 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Ethiopian sports commission delegation led by its commissioner Ydnekatchew Tessema wound up its friendly visit to China and left here for home by air yesterday evening. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Lu Chin-tung, a leading member of the All-China Sports Federation, and Fantaye Biftu, Ethiopian ambassador to China.

Minutes of Sports Talks Signed

OW192116Y Peking NCNA in English 1934 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Apr (HSINHUA)--The minutes of talks on exchange and cooperation in sports between the delegation of the All-China Sports Federation and the Ethiopian Sports Committee delegation were signed at a ceremony here this evening. The document was signed by Lu Chin-tung, leader of the Chinese delegation, and Ydnekatchew Tessema, head of the Ethiopian delegation. Wang Meng, minister in charge of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Li Heng, deputy director of the African Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry, attended the ceremony. Ethiopian Ambassador Fantaye Biftu was also present.

AMBASSADOR TO SEYCHELLES PRESENTS CREDENTIALS IN VICTORIA

OW171552Y Peking NCNA in English 1505 GMT 17 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Apr (HSINHUA)--Liu Chun, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Seychelles, presented his credentials today to France Albert Rene, president of Seychelles, according to a report from Victoria.

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After the presentation, President Rene had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Chinese ambassador. Present on the occasion was Guy Simon, minister of foreign affairs and tourism. Diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy were also present. Ambassador Liu Chun arrived in Seychelles yesterday.

TANZANIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES AMBASSADOR 'RECENTLY'

OW170805Y Peking NCNA in English 0709 GMT 17 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 16 Apr (HSINHUA)--Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere received Chinese Ambassador Liu Chun at the president's residence here recently.

The president had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Chinese ambassador.

CHAD AMBASSADOR GIVES NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION IN PEKING

OW131400Y Peking NCNA in English 1322 GMT 13 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Chad ambassador to China and Mrs Adoum Aganaye gave a reception in the Chad Embassy here this afternoon to celebrate the national day of the Republic of Chad.

Attending the reception were Wang Meng, minister in charge of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Ho Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chih Hao-tien, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Tsui Chun, vice-minister of foreign trade; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Chang Fu-yuan, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Pu Tung-hsiu, vice-minister of education; Tan Yun-ho, vice-minister of public health; and Kuo Hsien-jui, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Diplomatic envoys to China from various countries were present.

LEADERS GREET SIERRA LEONE NATIONAL DAY

OW200113Y Peking in English to East and South Africa 1700 GMT 18 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee and Premier Hua Kuo-feng sent a message on Tuesday to President Siaka Stevens of the republic of Sierra Leone extending warm congratulations on the 7th anniversary of the founding of the republic.

The message expresses the hope that the government and people of Sierra Leone under the leadership of President Siaka Stevens will achieve new successes in their just cause of defending national independence and sovereignty and developing the national economy and culture and make positive contributions to (?establishing and upholding) African and Third World unity and combating imperialism and hegemonism. The message expresses the wish that the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Sierra Leone and between the two peoples will consolidate and grow in strength.

Reception Held

OW191910Y Peking NCNA in English 1732 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Apr (HSINHUA)--Sierra Leone ambassador to China and Mrs. Kojo Onikeh Randall gave a reception here this afternoon to celebrate Sierra Leone's republic day.

Among the guests were Huang Chen, minister of culture, Ho Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Tsui Chun, vice-minister of foreign trade, Li Ko, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, Chang Yuan-pei, deputy director of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Chang Fu-yuan, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, Wang Wei, vice-minister of public health, Huang Chung, leading member of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, Yang Chi, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and Tsung Ko-wen, Chinese ambassador to Sierra Leone. Diplomatic envoys of other countries were present at the reception.

SOUTH AFRICA'S WHITE RACISTS 'WAGE DEATHBED STRUGGLE'

HK200335Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 6 Apr 78 p 5 HK

[Article by Hsiao Hsi [5618 3305]: "The Deathbed Struggle of the Reactionary South African Authorities"]

[Excerpts] Late one night in early January this year, Tener [3676 4780], a white university lecturer, was resting in his residence in Durban. Hearing someone at the door, he asked vigilantly: "Who is it?" There was no answer. He quietly pulled back the curtain and looked into the darkness. A flashlight beamed and a shot was fired. The bullet crashed through the window and hit him in the chest. Hearing the shot, Tener's two young daughters rushed into the bedroom and saw their father lying in a pool of blood on the floor. He was dead.

Tener was murdered because he had openly criticized the South African authorities for their racial discrimination and apartheid policy. Five years ago the reactionary authorities of South Africa placed a banning order on him. Afterwards, the South African racists continued to provoke him, deliberately molested his family and encroached on his property, throwing a bomb into his residence, blocking the door of his house with bags of cement and setting his son's car on fire. Tener did not give up and the racists eventually laid murderous hands on him.

Tener was not the only white person in South Africa who was persecuted for having opposed racial discrimination and apartheid.

In late December last year, the racist thugs of South Africa fired on the residence of Fatima Mill, a white lecturer at the University of Natal. She was not hurt, but her companion was wounded. The South African authorities also restricted her freedom because, like Tener, she had overtly criticized the racist policy adopted by the South African authorities.

The Vorster regime uses terrorist means to menace and persecute white people who oppose racism. Therefore, many white people with a sense of justice cannot stay in South Africa.

These incidents show that the racist policy adopted by the reactionary Vorster regime of South Africa not only meet with the fierce resistance of the masses of black people, but also arouse opposition from among an ever-growing number of white people in South Africa. According to the Western press, after the Soweto incident 5,000 black young people secretly fled South Africa. In addition, the number of white people leaving South Africa by legal procedures also rose sharply. In 1977, 26,000 white people left and only 24,000 (of whom more than 8,000 were refugees from Rhodesia) came to South Africa.

Facing this situation, the South African authorities adopted several reactionary measures to defend and strengthen their reactionary, fascist rule. One of these established no-man's lands in areas bordering neighboring countries. These zones measured 6 miles at their widest. All residents in these zones had to leave and all buildings were dismantled. The South African authorities attempted to use this method to prevent people, black and white, from fleeing. To limit the number of white people leaving South Africa, the reactionary authorities also imposed rigid restrictions on foreign exchange.

By doing these perverse things the reactionary authorities of South Africa have further isolated themselves at home and abroad. Since the murder of black leader Biko by the reactionary regime, there have been ever louder condemnations of racism in South Africa. The struggle of the black people and other colored people in South Africa against apartheid and discrimination is continuing to develop. There have also been acute differences and heated quarrels within the ruling bloc of South Africa. These conditions show that the racial policy stubbornly pushed by the handful of white racists headed by Vorster has become more and more unpopular. They are attempting to wage a deathbed struggle and to offer resistance by strengthening their fascist rule. They are wasting their efforts.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO U.S. CANAL TREATY ACTIVITY

Colombian President on Intervention

OW171712Y Peking NCNA in English 1658 GMT 17 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Apr (HSINHUA)--No country, no matter how powerful it is, has the right to intervene in any Latin American countries, pointed out Colombian President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen yesterday, according to reports from Bogota. The president made the remarks at the opening ceremony of the Jorge Eliecer Gaitan "Home of Culture."

Referring to the U.S. Senate ratification of the amendments to the Panama Canal neutrality treaty which claimed the right for the U.S. to interfere in Panamanian affairs after the year 2000, President Lopez pointed out: "No country can unilaterally acquire the right of intervention under the pretext of ensuring transit of the canal today, or the pretext of combating drug traffic tomorrow, or the pretext of opposing the violation of human rights the day after tomorrow." He stressed the need to defend the principle of nonintervention. He said: "May there be no more foreign powers to set foot on the sacred land of a Latin American country!" The Colombian president expressed his country's support for the just demand of Panama for the recovery of sovereignty over the canal.

Torrijos Statement

OW192118Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Panama City, 18 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Panamanian people's fight for sovereignty over the Canal Zone "has buried once and for all the (canal) treaty which was imposed on us in 1903", declared Panama's chief of government Omar Torrijos in a statement to the nation on the new canal treaty which was ratified by the U.S. Senate today. "With the death of the treaty there appears a new pact with an expiration date, or an expiration date on a colonialism which has been established in the Canal Zone since our independence. The new treaties will eliminate gradually all the colonialist remnants. But what is more important and more impressive is the disappearance in a short time of the fifth frontier which was imposed on us and so impaired the dignity of the Panamanians," declared the chief of government.

Torrijos continued: "Railways will be turned over into the hands of the Panamanians. Judges will be assumed by Panamanians in the capacity of a national who will make judgments for us in accordance with laws which have and will be enacted in our own language." He said: "A land measuring 1,000 square kilometers on our territory will soon be brought under the jurisdiction of our country," and "tomorrow morning will see the beginning of a new phase of struggle."

Latin American Leaders

OW201610Y Peking NCNA in English 1542 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Apr (HSDNHUA)--Government heads of a number of Latin American countries have hailed the Panamanian people for having achieved a new victory in their struggle for sovereignty over the canal and the Canal Zone as demonstrated in the U.S. Senate approval of the new canal treaty on April 18.

On the evening of the very day of the U.S. Senate approval, Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez told local newsmen he was **satisfied** with the U.S. Senate approval of the treaty. "This is a victory of Latin America", he said.

In an interview with a radio correspondent on the same evening, Colombian President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen said the ratification by the U.S. Senate of the new canal treaty, which provides for the returning of the Canal Zone to Panama in the year 2000, is a victory for Panama and Latin America. He pointed out that the amendment proposed by U.S. Senator DeConcini constitutes a violation of the sacred inter-American principle which forbids a unilateral armed intervention by a foreign power in a Latin American country.

In a statement issued yesterday, Bolivian President Hugo Banzer said the result of the U.S. Senate voting on the new canal treaty was "to the profound and sincere satisfaction of the government and people of Bolivia."

In a letter to Panama's chief of government Torrijos yesterday, Salvadorian President Carlos Humberto Romero said: "The Salvadorian people and government share the profound joy with the Panamanian people and government over the U.S. Senate ratification of the canal treaty, and, through this document, the historic inter-oceanic waterway will be brought again under the sovereign jurisdiction of the Republic of Panama."

In their statements, Costa Rican President-Elect Rodrigo Carazo, Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Noguez and the spokesman of the Argentine Foreign Ministry also expressed gratification at the ratification of the new canal treaty.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTARY ON BEING 'RED EXPERT'

OW201310Y Peking NCNA in English 1217 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Apr (HSINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY today carried a commentary entitled "Uphold the Correct Orientation of Being Both 'Red and Expert'". Excerpts follow:

The concept of being both "Red and expert" is an important aspect of the party's policy with regard to intellectuals. The important speeches delivered by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping at the National Science Conference made a penetrating analysis and gave a profound exposition of the concept, dispelling the utter confusion that had been sown by Lin Piao and the gang of four over the years. The speeches have had a strong impact on millions of intellectuals.

Our great leader Chairman Mao always encouraged intellectuals to become "both Red and expert". By "Red" he meant a firm and correct political orientation. To become "Red", intellectuals are expected to steadily foster a proletarian world outlook and serve socialism, workers, peasants and soldiers wholeheartedly. By "expert" he meant that they should study hard to become specialists in their own fields, thus contributing to our country's socialist cause. A person who is prepared to devote himself to socialism will work harder to master his speciality, which in turn will make him better able to serve socialism. Such should be the dialectical relationship between "Red" and "expert", the two ideas united in their relationship.

Marxism teaches us to adopt a realistic approach to a problem. Here in considering the question of being "Red and expert", we need to set different requirements for different groups of people. Scientific-technical work is different from political work, and so we cannot expect the same of scientific and technical workers as we do of political workers.

The former should devote the greater part of their energies and time to research and other professional work, rather than study many books on political theory or spend as much time on social-political work as do political workers.

During the period of socialist construction, we ask the scientific and technical workers to know their subjects thoroughly, to become specialists and to strive for significant results for the four modernizations. We also ask them to be interested in politics and current international affairs, study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and take part in necessary social activities; but the demands on them should not be too high or take too much of their time so that they interfere with their efforts to delve into their specialties. As long as they devote themselves to the socialist cause of science and actually advance it, they have met an important requirement of being "Red" and achieved a unity of being "Red" and "expert".

The relationship between being "Red and expert" is, in other words, one between politics and professional work. Politics should take command of professional work, promote it and back it, rather than substitute, weaken or liquidate it. Since our great cause of socialist construction consists of specific work on the various fronts, trades and professions, any politics divorced from such professional work is bound to be empty politics.

Any politics that interferes with or causes damage to it is definitely not proletarian politics. Delving into professional work in the interests of the revolution is not a deviation from politics, but serves this paramount political issue, the building of a powerful, modern socialist country.

Many outstanding scientists and experts responsible for innovation have given up some of their rests and recreation and worked night and day whether off duty or on duty to make contributions to the socialist cause. Their strong sense of duty to develop science and technology for the socialist motherland and their spirit of dedication in pursuit of truth should be commended and encouraged.

Some might ask: When we put so much emphasis on the professional competence of scientific and technical personnel are we neglecting their political consciousness? Will they be asked to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and remould their world outlook? Our answer is in the affirmative. We demand that scientists and technicians spend the time that is necessary and as much of it as possible to study Marxism, with the particular aim of integrating this study with their professional practice.

Using Marxist philosophical thought to guide scientific research, one can overcome the infiltration of various kinds of idealist and metaphysical thought, correctly understand the contradictions in the objective world, find ways to solve these contradictions and minimize the twists and turns in their path of exploration. We have a number of models who have attained advanced world levels through using natural dialectics in the theoretical and applied research.

To remould their ideology, scientific and technical workers must acquaint themselves with the worker-peasant masses. Many subjects of scientific research are directly connected with industrial and agricultural production and the three-in-one combination of leading cadres, scientific and technical personnel and the worker-peasant masses is necessary in the process of completing the task. Scientists and technicians should strive to have more contact with the workers and peasants and to learn from them.

PEOPLE'S DAILY SCORES GANG FOR ALTERING HISTORY

HK200947Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 15 Apr 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Chen Tieh-chien [17115 6993 0256]: "On Deification"]

[Text] When the "gang of four" went in wildly for idealism and metaphysics, historical personages were either deified or described as ghosts. The good were absolutely good and were eulogized in every way, while the bad were absolutely bad and were vilified with the most vicious language. Those who were branded as "Confucianists" were condemned to hell, and those who were honored as "Legalists" were lauded to the heavens.

Both deification and defamation are distortions of historical facts to meet the needs of actual class struggle. The "gang of four" always dismember Lu Hsun's words to deify Chin Shih Huang. In point of fact, Lu Hsun praised and at the same time criticized Chin Shih Huang.

He sometimes praised that Chin Shih Huang burned the books "for the purpose of unifying thinking" ("Similarities and Differences Between The Buring of Books in China and Germany" in CHUN FENG YUEH TAN [0402 7364 2588 6151]), but sometimes he pointed out that it was "an obscurantist policy." ("Shanghai Impressions" in CHI WAI CHI SHIY YI [7162 1120 7162 2168 6695]). These were two aspects of a question, and Lu Hsun's analysis was all-encompassing. We must affirm the progressive significance of Chin Shih Huang's efforts to unify thinking and at the same time point out that this move was intended to hoodwink the people and to consolidate the autocratic authority of the landlord class. However, the theoreticians of the "gang of four" only quoted Lu Hsun's former remark in their works and made no mention of the latter. The reason being that an honest quotation of the latter remark was detrimental to their deification of Chin Shih Huang and to their pushing the policy of hoodwinking the people.

Chin Shih Huang was the first person ever deified by the hack writers of the "gang of four." In an article on Chin's unification of the six states, Li Shih [2621 2514] made no reference to the masses' struggle or to the generals' meritorious services, but simply said Chin Shih Huang had formulated a correct line. It seemed that those generals who fought north and south not only did not have a modicum of merits but were a bunch of idiots. So long as Chin Shih Huang's line was correct, even generals carved out from idiots could win battles and suppress the six states. In the sinister articles by Lo Ssu-ting [5012 1835 7844] and Liang Hsiad, the collapse of the Chin Dynasty had nothing at all to do with Chin Shih Huang. They at times said that this was brought about by Hu Hai [3170 0075] and Chao Kao [6392 7559], and at times attributed the cause to the lack of ruling experience of the landlord class which had just risen to power. Had Chin Shih Huang lived a few more years, the Chin regime could have lasted through eternity.

The "gang of four" fabricated history as though it was child's play. They simplified historical personages down to "good and "bad." In the entire history of the Taiping revolution, it seemed that only Hung Hsiu-chuan [3163 4423 0356] and a few others were "good people," whereas the rest were all "bad." Regarding the shortcomings and weak points revealed by Hung Hsiu-chuan in the revolution, they either avoided them altogether or covered them up, or even tried to put the blame on others. Lo Ssu-ting actually lauded to the heavens Hung Hsiu-chuan's "doctrine on arousing the world," which was full of the great harmony concept. He said: "It penetratingly criticized the deceitful talks of Confucianism about 'great harmony.'" Under the pernicious influence of the "gang of four," some authors appraised the Taiping personages with Hung Hsiu-chuan as the standard and did not seriously make concrete analysis and research.

The Taiping revolution marked a new high in the history of peasant wars in China. This brilliant historical record will shine forever. But after all, the Taiping revolution was a peasant revolution and not a proletarian revolution. It could batter the order of feudal rule but could not bring about a fundamental change in the feudal social system. The theory and program of the Taiping revolution were head and shoulders over those of past peasant uprisings and peasant wars. But under the historical conditions of that time, Hung Hsiu-chuan had no alternative but to put the political and economic interests of the laboring people under a religious cloak. He sought help from the mysterious God and crowned himself with a halo. Toward the latter days, the Taiping revolution was hedged in by domestic and foreign counterrevolutionary forces from outside. [paragraph continues]

Inside, the shortcomings of the peasants showed up en masse and the ideologies of feudal emperors corrupted the revolutionary leading clique. Hung Hsiu-chuan and his men indulged in pleasure-seeking, drew strict distinctions between ranks and banded together to strengthen their own positions. The spirit of decline became more serious daily. Seeing his feebleness before the mighty enemy, Hung Hsiu-chuan sank even deeper in religious fantasies. He pinned his hope of quelling all enemies at home and abroad on the imaginary emperor god. Till his death, he kept preaching that the emperor god would bring victory and happiness to the people of the heavenly capital. The worship of God, which had once awakened the people, now became a noose restraining the advance of the revolution. The heavenly capital, once the symbol of government for the peasants, had quietly turned into the seat of feudal monarchy. This was probably the tragic story of Hung Hsiu-chuan. Men of letters are now preparing to write the historical novel "The Tragedy of the Heavenly Capital." Historians like us also should sum up the success and failure of the Taiping heavenly kingdom and derive laws from them.

The Yi Ho Tuan movement was a large-scale mass movement launched by the Chinese people against imperialism. Its indelible historical achievement was preventing the partition of China by imperialism. In the anti-imperialist theater, the Yi Ho Tuan members laid down their lives and advanced wave upon wave, fully demonstrating the firm and indomitable revolutionary spirit of the Chinese nation. However, the Yi Ho Tuan was indiscriminately antiforeign. It excluded and rejected all foreigners, foreign books, foreign equipment and foreign goods. "In a certain province, people even regarded canned beef as the flesh of Chinese children killed by foreign devils." ("On Photography, Etc" in TOMB) This should not be glorified. The Yi Ho Tuan was made up mostly of peasants and later mixed with other groups. Especially after it came under the control of the Ching nobles and high-ranking officials in the name of "uphold the Ching Dynasty, exterminate the foreigners," its membership became even more complicated. This was the principal cause for the indiscriminate antiforeign struggles. The Yi Ho Tuan excluded and rejected everything connected with the world "foreign," but placed blind faith in the jade emperor and the god of war worshipped by the feudal rulers. The Taiping heavenly kingdom had established a fairly comprehensive theory, program and policy on peasant revolution and had set up an integral military and political organization in the form of a religion for the worship of God. The Yi Ho Tuan, which sharply manifested spontaneous tendencies, merely worshipped extraordinary feats of strength and tried to create miracles by means of black magic in the hope they could remain unharmed by swords and spears and could exterminate the foreigners. It had neither a clear-cut program nor a unified organization. This made it easier for the Yi Ho Tuan to be infected with the germs of feudal ideologies, to come under the influence of the feudal rulers, and hence it could not prevent and overcome indiscriminate antiforeign malpractices. In this sense, the Yi Ho Tuan was a step backward compared with the Taiping revolution. This backward aspect of the Yi Ho Tuan movement had been agreed upon and evaluated in world history. However, the "gang of four," Pen-yu and others deliberately played up the indiscriminate antiforeign mentality and spontaneous tendency of the Yi Ho Tuan and fomented reactionary public opinion for their criminal deeds of fanning the evil wind of anarchism, going in wildly for beating, smashing, looting, confiscation and arrest, burning foreign missions in China and undermining the diplomatic ties between China and other countries.

In the history of our party, the dissemination of Marxism and the rectification movement can be called the campaign of Marxist enlightenment. The present struggle to eliminate the pernicious influence of the "gang of four" is at once an acute class struggle and a campaign of Marxist enlightenment. Baptized by this great struggle, people will draw a clear line of demarcation between Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the heretic theories of the "gang of four," and sweep their fallacies onto the garbage heap of history.

JOURNAL DISCUSSES ECONOMICS' ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT

HK210143Y Peking CHING CHI YEN CHIU No 2 in Chinese 20 Feb 78 pp 2-6 HK

[Article by CHING CHI YEN CHIU Commentator: "Economics Must Serve the High-Speed Development of the National Economy"]

[Excerpts] Our great motherland has entered a new period of historical development. Accelerating development of the national economy and building China within this century into a powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology are not purely economic problems but extremely acute and vitally important political issues. This is because rapidly developing the national economy is affected by the domestic and international situation, as well as being our present fundamental task.

The two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are the cradle of a new world war. Along with many Third World countries, China is threatened by imperialist and social-imperialist aggression, interference and subversion. It has become clear that the Soviet Union is bent on subjugating China. Therefore, the pressing task before us is to follow Chairman Mao's instructions on being prepared against war, being prepared against natural disasters and doing everything for the people, to strengthen combat readiness and to rapidly modernize national defenses and the national economy.

In our country, we must strive to strengthen the material foundation of socialism, consolidate the worker-peasant alliance, strengthen and develop socialist public ownership of the means of production, and consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat in order to repel the wild attacks launched by the bourgeoisie and capitalist forces. In developing production, we must gradually raise the people's material and cultural levels so they will cherish socialism and display enthusiasm and creativity in building socialism in a big way. This is a pressing task. Accomplishing this task calls for the accelerated development of the national economy.

Because China was a semifeudal and semicolonial society in the past, its level of productivity is not high. Catching up with and overtaking the most advanced capitalist countries in labor productivity requires that we redouble our efforts to achieve faster development. Only by so doing can we create conditions for completely wiping out the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, for gradually narrowing the three major differences and for making the transition to communism. Failure to accomplish this means that the superiority of the socialist system cannot be fully brought out. This will make the transition to communism impossible and there is the threat of subjugation by imperialism.

Can we achieve and maintain a rapid pace of development? We can.

First, our socialist system is superior. With the implementation of the socialist public ownership of the means of production, the laborers have become masters of society. We can now plan the proportionate development of the national economy according to the needs of the working class and toiling people, avoiding the huge wastes caused by the anarchist mode of capitalist production and creating favorable conditions for rapidly developing the national economy.

What is especially important is that, following the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and after eliminating the interference and sabotage of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the whole party has been united as never before. The people throughout the country have thus become increasingly conscious of comprehensively and correctly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Led by the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, the vast number of cadres and masses, with ease of mind and displaying a vigorous spirit and fighting will, can now build socialism in a big way. This furnishes inexhaustible strength for rapidly developing our country's national economy.

In order to implement great leader Chairman Mao's instructions, esteemed and beloved Premier Chou proposed setting the grand goal of building China within this century into a modern, powerful socialist country. We must adhere to the party's basic line and carry out the strategic policy decision put forward by wise leader Chairman Hua on grasping the key link in running the country well. This calls for mobilizing all positive factors, direct and indirect, inside and outside the party, in China and elsewhere. This also requires that we unite in combat and contribute our wisdom, knowledge and effort toward continuously and rapidly developing the national economy. Economic theory workers are no exception. They should also contribute their best efforts to rapidly develop the national economy.

Doing everything they could to oppose the accelerated development of the socialist economy, the "gang of four" maliciously termed "pushing the national economy forward" a "revisionist slogan." They slandered achieving the four modernizations as being "capitalist," and identified developing socialist production with the "theory of productive forces." They did this in a vain attempt to dampen the enthusiasm of the vast number of cadres and masses for building socialism in a big way so they could achieve their criminal objectives of undermining the national economy and usurping party and state power.

We must earnestly implement the general line put forward by Chairman Mao of GOING ALL-OUT, AIMING HIGH AND ACHIEVING GREATER, FASTER, BETTER AND MORE ECONOMICAL RESULTS IN BUILDING SOCIALISM. The emphasis of the general line for building socialism is on speed, which embodies the requirements of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results.

We must give high priority to quality, and only after quality is improved and consumption reduced can speed be considered. To unify achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results, we must consumer less while turning out better products more quickly and in larger amounts. In capital construction projects in particular, greater attention must be paid to the long-range program and to placing emphasis on quality.

On the basis of the requirement for speed, we must give full play to man's subjective initiative and make proper arrangements for the proportionate relationships between the various sectors of the national economy. [paragraph continues]

Particular attention should be given to the proportionate relationship between agriculture and light industry, on the one hand, and heavy industry on the other, such as taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor in accelerating development of agriculture.

Employing advanced science and technology is an important way to speed up economic development. Lenin said: "BUILDING COMMUNISM CALLS FOR THE MASTERY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SO THAT MORE OF THE MASSES CAN USE THEM." The history of various countries of the world shows that introducing and applying the most advanced science and technology are important reasons why economically backward countries have overtaken and surpassed economically developed countries. The socialist system in China has provided the masses with favorable conditions for mastering and applying advanced science and technology. We must uphold the policy of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, but this does not preclude learning advanced science and technology and importing necessary advanced equipment from other countries.

Speeding up economic development also calls for improving the quality of management and increasing its efficiency. This is very important to enterprises run by various circles and to management organizations. The superiority of the socialist economy can be fully shown if it is managed scientifically and in a rational way, more efficiently and at a fast pace.

In the article "On the Ten Major Relationships," Chairman Mao devoted two sections to explaining the relationships between the state, the units of production and the producers and between the central and local authorities. He said: "IN SHORT, CONSIDERATION MUST BE GIVEN TO BOTH SIDES, NOT TO JUST ONE, WHETHER THEY ARE THE STATE AND THE FACTORY, THE STATE AND THE WORKER, THE FACTORY AND THE WORKER, THE STATE AND THE COOPERATIVE, THE STATE AND THE PEASANT, OR THE COOPERATIVE AND THE PEASANT." He also said: "OUR ATTENTION SHOULD NOW BE FOCUSED ON HOW TO ENLARGE THE POWERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES TO SOME EXTENT, GIVE THEM GREATER INDEPENDENCE AND LET THEM DO MORE, ALL ON THE PREMISE THAT THE UNIFIED LEADERSHIP OF THE CENTRAL AUTHORITIES IS TO BE STRENGTHENED." "IF WE ARE TO PROMOTE SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION, WE MUST BRING THE INITIATIVE OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES INTO PLAY. IF WE ARE TO STRENGTHEN THE CENTRAL AUTHORITIES, WE MUST ATTEND TO THE INTERESTS OF THE LOCALITIES."

In distributing consumer items, attention must be given to correctly implementing the principle of to each according to his work, giving more to those who produce more and less to those who produce less. We must integrate education in communist ideology with current economic policies, ideological incentives with material incentives, and long-range and collective interests with immediate and personal interests. Only by handling well the economic relations between various sides can all positive factors be mobilized for promoting the accelerated development of the national economy.

In short, economics, which serves the accelerated development of the national economy, embraces a very broad field of subjects for study. Chairman Hua called upon scientific research workers to play a leading role in economic construction. This also applies to the study of economic theories. In this sense, economic theorists must earnestly study and comprehensively and accurately master and apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Taking class struggle as the key link and upholding the party's basic line, they must publicize and implement the strategic policy decision put forward by Chairman Hua on grasping the key link in running the country well and carry out the party's specific policies. [paragraph continues]

In conducting investigation and study and summing up experiences, they must go among the masses and try their best to seek truth from facts. Their views based on economics can guide the study of theory and advance economic construction, all in the service of accelerating the development of the national economy and achieving the four modernizations.

REPORTER VISITS PRISON, EXPLAINS POLICY ON CRIMINALS

OW201221Y Peking in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 18 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] With the exception of those sentenced to death in accordance with the law for extremely serious crimes and in order to appease the people, nearly all criminals in China are reeducated through ideological study and productive labor so as to become new useful members of society. In the former category are murderers, arsonists, robbers, rapists, leaders of criminal gangs and so forth.

In order to understand China's policy toward criminals, this reporter recently visited the Peking Municipal Prison.

The prison is modern and (Liu Chan-jan), the deputy warden, told us: A prison is an institution for exercising dictatorship over criminals and seeking to transform them. Following the principle and policy set forth by Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, which stresses "transformation first, production second" and which calls for combining punishment with leniency and ideological education with productive labor, we never humiliate or mistreat prisoners. There are rules and regulations which our prison working personnel must observe without exception.

At present, the prison's 2,000 male and female inmates work in a hosiery factory and a plastics factory 8 hours a day, 6 days a week. In various workshops, including those concerned with quality control and packing, we saw inmates working intently. In a workshop employing 100 people we found only 1 or 2 unarmed blue-uniformed government cadres supervising the work.

Deputy Warden (Liu) said: The purpose of productive labor is to transform criminals into new men through labor and ideological education. By replying on the people's strength and their consolidated political power, evil people can be reformed into good people.

During our visit we found that every prisoner devotes 2 hours to study daily, with study hours being increased in winter as conditions dictate. The content and forms of study are many and varied, including listening to reports on domestic and international current events, studying Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works, exchanging views on their criminal acts and ideological remolding, viewing exhibits, films or lantern slides or reading newspapers and books. Government cadres frequently hold individual talks with the inmates to transform their thinking. Sometimes, family members are invited to the reception rooms to help with the inmates' reeducation.

Dr (Liu Ching-po) showed us the prison hospital which employs some 40 medical personnel and has 50 beds and various equipment for internal medicine, surgery, dentistry, ophthalmology and radiology. He told us that common illnesses can be treated in the prison hospital while major surgery is performed at the Peking Public Security Hospital.

To our question on the results of the policy toward the prisoners of combining education with labor, Deputy Warden (Liu) said: Through education, the overwhelming majority of the prisoners accept the government's policy of education through labor. There are very few cases of prisoners having their prison terms prolonged by the court because of extremely bad behavior.

He said: Every year, a number of prisoners have their sentences commuted by the court because of their outstanding performances in labor and study, their awareness of their crimes and their willingness to perform meritorious services to atone for their crimes. In 1977, 28 prisoners were released before the expiration of their sentences and 77 others had their sentences shortened by 6 months to 2 years. Appropriate arrangements are made by the pertinent departments in accordance with the policy and rules for those released before or after the expiration of their sentences.

How do they behave after their release? In reply, prison Warden (Chang Yu-shu) said: In 1975, we conducted a spot check of former convicts working in Peking and elsewhere following their release from prison. Of the 177 persons investigated, 103, or 88 percent, behaved well or relatively well; 7 or 6 percent, satisfactorily; and 7 others again resorted to crime.

PEOPLE'S DAILY WARNS AGAINST WASTEFUL PRACTICES

OW191131Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 16 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the cadres and workers of the No 3 blast furnace of the iron-smelting plant of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company have paid attention to rectifying erroneous practices, reducing consumption of raw materials, practicing economy and tapping hidden potentials. They have achieved good results. At the recent National Conference of the Metallurgical Industry in Learning From Taching, the No 3 blast furnace received a banner and was praised as an advanced unit in practicing economy. From the experience of the No 3 blast furnace of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company we can see that in order to reduce costs we cannot just rely on some professional and technical improvements. The key to reducing costs at present is doing a good job in consolidating enterprises, ending confusion and straightening out various enterprises.

PEOPLE'S DAILY today carries a short commentary entitled "Firmly Eliminate Wasteful Practices." The commentary says: The gang of four are a bunch of plague gods. They disseminated poisonous germs everywhere, destroyed the party's fine work style and ruined good habits and ways of doing things in society. The emergence and spread of wasteful practices were also caused by the gang's influence.

Some comrades who tend to be wasteful, pay little or no attention to practicing economy and reducing costs. They want to boost production output but they ignore production costs. They always ask for more money and materials and want as much as possible. Some even make false reports in order to obtain money and materials illegally. After obtaining these things they use them extravagantly. They maintain constant lighting, use large bulbs and do not fix oil leaks. They have their own reasoning to explain things; namely it is not serious to be wasteful in a large enterprise.

This practice will hamper rapid development of the national economy and realization of the four modernizations. In terms of losses to the state, waste and corruption are both crimes. They think waste is nothing serious because enterprises belong to the public, not to themselves. Those who are wasteful and extravagant in managing large state enterprises always pay meticulous attention to taking care of their own undertakings and think only of their own personal gain and loss. The essence of the wasteful practice is spending what belongs to the state wantonly and undermining socialist enterprises. All leading cadres of enterprises must seriously ponder the question of how they can be worthy of being entrusted by the party and the people. Now is the time for them to boldly assume responsibility and firmly eliminate wasteful practices. Only after we have eliminated wasteful practices can we make big progress in the movement to increase production and practice economy. The experience of the No 3 blast furnace of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company can be used by all units.

MATHEMATICS CONTEST SCHEDULED FOR MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS

OW201234Y Peking NCNA in English 1210 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Apr (HSINHUA)--A middle school mathematics contest will be held in May in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin as well as in five provinces. It is sponsored jointly by the Ministry of Education and the Scientific and Technical Association of China. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng at the National Science Conference stressed "the necessity for greatly raising the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation". He also pointed out that "the education of young people is another very important aspect that merits special attention". This mathematics contest aims at implementing this instruction of Chairman Hua's and acting upon the decision to establish a system of contests in the study of science given in the Outline National Plan for the Development of Science and Technology.

The questions in the contest will be confined to material from mathematical textbooks now used in the senior middle schools. Stress will be put on ascertaining how much basic knowledge the students have acquired and on their flexibility of approach. Apart from this, a few fairly difficult optional questions on a higher level will be given. This contest is to be run on a trial basis to gather experience for running contests on a wider scale. Preliminary contests in local areas will be attended by volunteers from the current graduates of the senior middle schools who receive recommendation from school authorities, who are well-developed morally, intellectually and physically, who have mathematical ability, and by those first-graders of senior middle schools and junior middle school students who are outstanding in mathematics.

A summing-up and prize-giving meeting will be held in Peking for 50 to 60 students who excel in the contest. A number of contestants who achieve excellent results and whose political and health conditions meet college enrollment requirements will be recommended by the Contest Committee to areas of specialization in institutions of higher learning, without further entrance examination. Vice-Premier Fang I is honorary chairman of the Contest Committee. The chairman is Hua Lo-keng, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and a noted mathematician. Its vice-chairmen include Liu Chung-hou, vice-minister of education, Pei Li-sheng, vice-chairman of the Scientific and Technical Association of China, and Su Pu-ching and Chiang Tse-han, vice-presidents of the Chinese Mathematical Society.

PLA CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION-ENGINEERING CORPS SETS NEW RECORDS

OW210513Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1219 GMT 18 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 18 Apr--The commanders and fighters of the various units of the PLA Capital Construction and Engineering Corps have conscientiously studied the documents of the Fifth NPC and fought courageously to fulfill the general task for the new period. They have set a new record for construction and production during the first quarter of this year, as compared with the corresponding periods of previous years.

The Capital Construction and Engineering Corps has been assigned the important task of constructing and continuing construction of 10 major iron and steel bases and 8 major coal bases within the next 8 years. The commanders and fighters have studied the documents of the Fifth NPC and mapped out their work, and are in high spirits and working with redoubled efforts. After studying Chairman Hua's government work report, a certain unit of the Capital Construction and Engineering Corps, responsible for the expansion project of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, drafted new leap-forward plans and plans for increasing production. After only 2 months hard work, the unit overfulfilled the construction plan for the first quarter of the year.

A certain unit of the Capital Construction and Engineering Corps, responsible for another important construction project in northern China, has engaged in "high output week" and "high output day" emulation activities. All its leading cadres have carried forward the fine work style--practiced during the war years--of going to the battlefield to give directions in person, by eating and living collectively at the forefront of construction work, and ideological and political work. They have thus led the unit in prefulfilling the task of building the main structure of that project.

Spurred by the spirit of the Fifth NPC, the units that are carrying out hydrological and general geological surveys in the northwestern, southwestern, northeastern and other parts of the country have started their work 10 to 15 days earlier than last year and accelerated their surveys of the distribution of underground waters, in order to provide data on hydrology and geology for achieving socialist modernization.

CENTRAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC TAKES NEW DIRECTION

OW201844Y Peking NCNA in English 1523 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 Apr (HSINHUA)--A piano soloconcert was given by Kuo Chih-hung, a lecturer at the Piano Studies Department of the Central Conservatory of Music, here last night at which he performed well-known European classics as well as pieces he has composed and adopted for the piano in recent years. His presentation was warmly received.

Musicians in the capital agreed that his performance, which combined strength and nuance with equal stress on passion and depth, was strong in artistic appeal. He varied his treatment of the different pieces on the merits of their content, impressing the audience with his distinctive style in performing Beethoven's "Moonlight" Sonata, Chopin's Sonata in B Flat Minor and Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody No 2".

One of the first generation of pianists trained after liberation, Kuo Chih-hung graduated from the Central Conservatory of Music in 1957 as an outstanding student and then became a teacher there. This was his first solo concert though he has performed with other artists both in China and abroad.

Yesterday's concert was also the first in a series of piano and violin solo concerts the conservatory has planned for the current school term to provide its teaching staff with more opportunities of public performance. The programmes will include works by Chinese composers, Asian, African and Latin American numbers and European classics.

In addition, the conservatory plans to invite Chinese and foreign musicians to lecture. Recently, an Australian violin teacher, Mrs Lyndall Hendrickson, spent a week at the conservatory.

The Central Conservatory of Music, the leading one in China, has freed itself from the shackles of the cultural autocracy imposed by the gang of four. It is reviving normal teaching and research activities. What it is doing now is just a beginning.

BRIEFS

SYNTHETIC DIAMOND DRILL BITS--Peking, 17 Apr--Fine grain synthetic diamond drill bits which are highly efficient have been developed and are being extensively used in China in hard formation prospecting. Lin Tseng-tung, deputy head of the Third Office of the Peking Research Institute of Powder Metallurgy, and comrades in a research team under his leadership are its inventors. In 1976 synthetic diamond drill bits were shown to have a working life of 350 meters, longer than that of bits made from natural diamond, which had been in use in China. Conforming to advanced foreign standards, the artificial bits are helping to raise the level of geological prospecting and to speed up the exploration of underground deposits. In hard formation prospecting the synthetic bits at least double work efficiency and reduce rolled steel consumption by 80 percent. When used in prospecting for mineral despoits they raise work efficiency three or four times when compared with blasting and tunneling methods. [Peking NCNA in English 0702 GMT 17 Apr 78 OW]

PINE CATERPILLAR CONTROL--Peking, 18 Apr--Pine caterpillars were eliminated last year from more than 800,000 hectares of forest in China by using a parasitic fungus called botrytis bassiana or by other biological means. This task was formerly undertaken by the manual spraying of insecticides--a method that was costly and which had side-effects. The major pest in the country's forests, pine caterpillars eat the needles over large tracts of pines as rapidly as if the tracts were razed by a smokeless fire. The most effective in the control of the pest has been the parasitic fungus botrytis bassiana. A good variety of the fungus bred in 1972 by the Fukien Forestry Scientific Research Institute using laser technique can kill 80 to 90 percent of the pine caterpillars in the forest. The institute succeeded in producing the botrytis bassiana in plants in 1966. Some provinces and autonomous regions also use large quantities of bacillus thuringiensis and an egg parasite called trichogramma to reduce and control the pine caterpillar. Results here were also very satisfactory. [Peking NCNA in English 0715 GMT 18 Apr 78 OW]

FOOCHOW EXPOSES DISTRICT CADRES WHO BUILT 'COZY NEST'

HK210658Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 21 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] "In exposing and criticizing the gang of four and in the 'two blows' movement, the CCP Committee of Kulou District of Foochow Municipality has supported the masses in exposing the despicable behavior of (Chen Chen-liang), member of the Standing Committee of the former Hungwei District CCP Committee, vice chairman of the district Revolutionary Committee and the man in charge of housing management work, and others, in arbitrarily and extravagantly spending a lot of state money to build a high-class building and doing everything possible to organize a cozy nest for themselves and serve the gang of four's bourgeois factional network."

(Chintse) new village on (Fahai) Road was a cozy nest created by (Chen Chen-liang) and others for their own use. (Lin Li-chih), former deputy director of the propaganda command group of the district Revolutionary Committee, who was at the time a responsible person of the district office for rebuilding work, and (Lin Te-shan), the principal responsible person of the district Housing Management Subbureau, made use of their powers to plan construction of this cozy nest, heedless of party discipline and the state's laws. The three-story building they erected covered an area of 510 square meters and was lavishly equipped. (Chen Chen-liang) and his family, five persons altogether, lived on the third floor. (Chao Kuei), former director of the municipal Construction Bureau, lived on the second floor. (Chen Chen-liang), (Lin Li-chih) and (Lin Te-shan) misappropriated and lavishly spent funds for maintaining the people's housing and state capital and material in order to build themselves this cozy nest. "They even ordered the demolition of a number of people's houses in order to widen the lane so their cars could pass through more easily. Thus they set themselves against the people."

The Kulou District CCP Committee has attached great importance to the many problems exposed by the masses. At district rallies the district CCP Committee has many times pointed out the serious problems of (Chen Chen-liang), (Lin Li-chih), (Lin Te-shan) and others in violating law and discipline and erecting a house for themselves. It has also dispatched a work team jointly organized by the municipality and district to the Kulou Housing Management Subbureau and supported the cadres and masses to expose problems and seize the hornets' nest. "They have investigated (Chen Chen-liang), Lin Li-chih and (Lin Te-shan), arrested the sinister wind and enforced party discipline and state laws."

The 21 April FUKIEN DAILY carries a short commentary on this report entitled "Arrest the Sinister Wind and Promote Uprightness." The commentary says: "The action of (Chen Chen-liang) and others in building a cozy nest for themselves and the gang followers is something which must attract our vigilance. The Kulou District CCP Committee has done the right thing in taking measures and supporting the masses in struggling against bad people and deeds."

"The majority of our cadres are good or fairly good. However, we must also realize that the gang of four seriously sabotaged the party's fine traditions and work style, with the result that some cadres drifted into unhealthy styles of work. Similar problems exist in other places. These have a very bad effect among the masses and damage the relations between the party and the masses. We must apply the problem of (Chen Chen-liang) and others to draw a clear demarcation line and resolutely arrest this unhealthy work style."

FOOCHOW DISTRICT REVIVES VEGETABLE, FOODSTUFF PRODUCTION

HK210745Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 21 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] The cadres and masses of Huangcheng District, Foochow Municipality have criticized the line of Lin Piao and the gang of four and resolved to vigorously develop vegetable and subsidiary foodstuff production to support the municipality.

"Huangcheng District is responsible for producing and supplying vegetables and subsidiary foodstuffs for the 700,000 people of Foochow. In recent years, Lin Piao and the gang of four, sham leftists and true rightists, distorted and tampered with the party's basic line, frenziedly sabotaged the principle of taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development and sabotaged the party's rural economic policies. They described growing vegetables, breeding fish, developing fruit trees and promoting diversification in suburban areas as 'attaching much importance to sideline production and little to agriculture' and 'putting cash in command' and criticized them as capitalist things. Under the interference and sabotage of their counterrevolutionary revisionist line, at one time the suburban areas of Foochow whipped up a sinister wind of destroying vegetable plots, filling in fish ponds, cutting down fruit trees and uprooting jasmine flowers, resulting in serious sabotage to vegetable and subsidiary foodstuffs production and causing difficulties for the urban people's daily life."

In the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, the Huangcheng District CCP Committee has guided the masses to criticize the line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, implement rural economic policies and turn chaos to order. They have actively developed production of subsidiary foodstuffs in accordance with the needs of the city. The district has established 17,000 mou of perennial vegetable production bases. In the first quarter of the year, some 4,000 piculs of vegetables were supplied each day for the city markets, a big increase over the corresponding period of last year. The district has also established 2,500 mou of fish ponds and all communes and brigades have set up piggeries. The district has planted 700 mou of fruit trees and industrial crops and expanded the dairy, mushroom and chicken farms.

KIANGSI ISSUES PUBLIC HEALTH CIRCULAR

HK190934Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] "The Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee issued a circular on 13 April on rapidly whipping up an upsurge of the spring patriotic sanitation campaign."

The patriotic sanitation campaign is a great development for building socialism and a profound revolution for changing customs and habits and transforming our country. Since smashing the gang of four, a new development has occurred in the patriotic sanitation campaign and a definite achievement has been scored. The Central Patriotic Sanitation Campaign Committee with Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien as chairman was recently established and the State Council has issued a circular on determinedly launching the patriotic sanitation campaign.

"At present a patriotic sanitation campaign is being extensively launched in our province with the participation of industry, agriculture, commerce, education, the army, government and party. In order to grasp the excellent opportune moment and coordinate with the big leap forward of the industrial and agricultural production throughout the province, we now issue the following notice:

"1. We must firmly grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four--the key link--and push forward the extensive launching of the patriotic sanitation campaign."

In connection with studying all the important documents, we must stimulate the spontaneity of the cadres and masses to actively plunge into the campaign to enable everyone to develop the new social habits of being proud to be sanitary and ashamed to be unsanitary and understand that the launching of the campaign is an important guarantee for rapidly developing the national economy.

In the important year of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land and achieving great success in 3 years, we must also bring about a great leap forward in sanitation, and make active contributions to enable the massive labor forces from the various fronts to energetically fight on the frontline of production.

"2. We must firmly grasp the favorable opportune moment to fight hard for 1 month and launch the public health shock movement on a grand scale. This is the season when the four pests multiply. The cities and countryside throughout the province must immediately get mobilized and organize the masses, in close connection with spring farming and the movements to learn from Tachai in agriculture and from Taching in industry, to take part in environmental sanitation in a big way, to collect manure sanitarily and to deliver manure to the countryside. We must concentrate forces to destroy the four pests and the conditions which allow them to breed so as to bring about a big change in environmental sanitation.

"In this movement the cities and towns in the various places must successfully manage cleanliness and sanitation. In particular we must strengthen sanitation in the catering business, public places, department stores, canteens, vegetable markets, streets and residences and do a good job of garbage and dung management. Factories, mines and other enterprises must actively strengthen the comprehensive utilization and disposal of the three wastes and prevent environmental pollution.

"Proceeding from production, the countryside must integrate production with the strengthening of the two managements--management of water and dung--and with the improvement of soil, water wells, toilets, kitchens, stoves, environmental and domestic sanitation.

"During the current spring patriotic sanitation campaign, we must establish and perfect essential and regular sanitation work and the sanitary system so as to enable sanitation work to be effective and persist protractedly.

Various units must conduct a big cleanup every week so as to be sanitary all the time.

"3. We must seriously implement the principle of putting prevention first and actively launch the mass work of preventing and curing diseases. During spring, epidemic diseases can easily prevail. Through launching the patriotic sanitation campaign, various places must effectively prevent epidemic spring diseases and enhance the masses health.

"In order to attain prevention first, we must fully rely on the masses, seriously popularize knowledge of public health and prevention of diseases by various means and hand the scientific knowledge on preventing and curing diseases to the masses so as to turn it into an effective weapon of the masses for struggling against the diseases and the bad habits of being unsanitary.

"In areas where schistosomiasis and malaria exist, we must still rely on the local masses and medical and public health personnel to actively launch work on prevention of schistosomiasis and resisting malaria in close coordination with production.

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PRC
EAST REGION

"Summer is drawing near, various places must pay very serious attention to and effectively strengthen their leadership over foodstuff sanitation, implement disease prevention work at the basic-level units earlier and prevent the occurrence of epidemic intestinal diseases.

"In order to actively promote sanitation and disease prevention, sanitation departments at all levels must supervise factories, mines and other enterprises and service trades including foods service. Sanitation departments themselves should pay still more attention to sanitation. Hospitals must set examples in sanitation. Other relevant departments should also coordinate with one another. In particular they must actively arrange for the uninterrupted production, transport and supply of medicine for preventing and curing diseases. At the same time they must extensively launch mass activities of physical culture so as to continuously strengthen the people physically and intellectually.

"4. We must seriously organize sanitary emulation between municipalities, prefectures, counties, communes, brigades, factories, courtyards, households, schools and government organs in order to deepen the patriotic sanitation campaign throughout the province. In the future the countryside and factories, mines and other enterprises throughout the province must include making a success of sanitation in their plans for learning from Tachai in agriculture and from Taching in industry, frequently check up on implementation, continuously sum up and enhance.

"5. Revolutionary committees at all levels must include the launching of the patriotic sanitation campaign on their daily agenda and grasp it firmly, steadily and with results under the party's centralized leadership."

Various places and bureaus must rapidly restore and put on a sound basis the patriotic sanitation campaign committees and their offices. "Sanitation administrative departments and the full-time disease prevention and treatment organizations must actively take the lead to do their own jobs well, seriously and responsibly be the staff officers and assistants to the party committees and revolutionary committees, frequently go deep into the masses and the basic-level units, sum up the typical examples' experiences in eliminating pests and diseases, timely discover the advanced units and cultivate sanitary models."

KIANGSI HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON COTTON PRODUCTION

HK200856Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] On the evening of 17 April the Kiangsi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a telephone conference which conveyed and implemented the spirit of the State Council's instruction on the cotton production policy. The conference participants demanded: "While fighting the battle to transplant early rice well, all places throughout the province must grasp production of cotton and other industrial crops well." Peng Meng-yu, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, attended and spoke.

It was held: "All places must propagate to cadres at all levels and the masses of cotton peasants in cotton regions the spirit of the State Council's instruction on cotton production policy. We must fully mobilize the peasants' activism in cultivating cotton." We must take resolute and vigorous measures to firmly grasp cotton production and strive to make this year's cotton production exceed the previous highest level.

"Leadership at all levels must grasp it personally, go deep into the production frontline to investigate and study, take vigorous measures and strictly implement state plans. We must teach the cotton peasants to firmly establish cultivating cotton for the sake of revolution. We must strive to promote cotton production. We must seriously implement the line of the 11th party congress and the spirit of the Fifth NPC, take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and fight the third battle to expose and criticize the gang of four well. We must conduct the 'two blows' movement, strike blows at the class enemies' sabotage activities and the capitalist forces and seriously do a good job of education in the party's basic line. We must further conduct the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and to build Tachai-type counties everywhere. We must grasp cotton production as an important content of building Tachai-type counties everywhere."

The conference pointed out that the province should conduct the following three tasks in cotton production: 1) The province should fulfill the quotas for cultivating cotton in areas as planned; 2) the province should fulfill the quotas for the cotton peasants' rations; 3) the province should also fulfill the quotas for chemical fertilizer supplies.

It was demanded that the following work be arranged well:

1. It is essential to strengthen the building of cotton production bases. Counties which plan to cultivate more than 100,000 mou of cotton must immediately organize people to work out plans for building bases. Counties which plan to cultivate more than 60,000 mou of cotton must also work out plans for building bases. Counties which plan to cultivate less than 50,000 mou of cotton must make progress in 2 to 3 years.
2. In cotton production regions, brigades must carry out oil extraction. They must deliver and sell ginned cotton and cottonseed oil to the state. All departments and trades must vigorously support cotton production.
3. It is necessary to grasp current cotton production well and to carry out cottonfield management.

KIANGSI MUNICIPALITY DEALS PUBLICLY WITH CRIMINAL

HK201444Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] In the struggle to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four, the Chingtechen Municipal CCP Committee dealt publicly with (Chang Li-hsiao), newly generated bourgeois element and archcriminal of embezzlers, grafters and profiteers. The municipal CCP Committee has struck severe blows at the gang of four's social base, further consolidated socialist economy and defended socialist public ownership.

"As early as 1962, when the country suffered natural disasters and encountered temporary difficulties, (Chang Li-hsiao) failed to pass the test, was absent without leave from his post, left the army to engage in business and carried out profiteering activities. Subsequently, he resorted to bourgeois measures, such as invitations to dinner, giving gifts and adulation, to organize a packing group and to seize leadership power of the group.

"In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, (Chang Li-hsiao) speculated and was busy with commercial machinations. He seized the posts of vice chairmen of the revolutionary committees of a carton factory and an industrial arts factory of the No 2 light industry system one after another.

"For many years, he flaunted the banner of rebellion and actively took part in the conspiratorial activities of usurping party and state power carried out by Lin Piao, the gang of four and their faithful followers and confederates in Kiangsi. Meanwhile, he recruited a group of embezzlers, grafters and profiteers to frantically attack socialism.

"In 1967-68, (Chang Li-hsiao) made use of the packing group under his charge and issued false reports on costs, raised packing charges, forged receipts and received cash by forging others' names. They stole and obtained by deception state property and 22,485 yuan, of which he got 854 yuan.

"In 1973, he made use of the post of a vice chairman of the industrial arts factory which he had seized and, in conspiracy with workers of the Business Department and accountants of the factory, embezzled 2,155 yuan of public funds. He turned in a namelist of fictitious staff and workers and received their wages of 6,506 yuan, of which he got 1,137 yuan.

"From 1973 to 1976, in collusion with (Chin Chien-shang) and other people, profiteering criminals (Chang Li-hsiao) and company employed factory staff and workers and established an underground factory. He illegally used the seal and capital of the industrial arts factory and tried every trick to mislead the public and to vigorously speculate. They made a profit of 13,575 yuan, of which he got 2,596 yuan.

"Over the past few years this embezzling, grafting and profiteering clique has obtained 44,725 yuan, of which (Chang Li-hsiao) got 4,587 yuan. In addition, (Chang Li-hsiao) made use of his function and power and resorted to measures such as receiving extra wages and night differential by forging others' names, blackmail and extortion to obtain an additional 1,248 yuan. Thus, he got 5,835 yuan altogether."

The criminal actions of (Chang Li-hsiao) and company roused indignation among the cadres and masses. When the four pests ran wild, they were protected and supported by the gang of four and their confederates. They did whatever they liked and they remained at large. Since the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the gang of four with one blow and toppled the chief behind-the-scenes boss of the class enemies and capitalist forces, the cadres and masses have actively exposed the crimes of (Chang Li-hsiao) and company to party organizations at all levels. The Chingtechen Municipal CCP Committee instructed the No 2 Municipal Light Industry Bureau to send a work group to investigate (Chang Li-hsiao's) crimes. It held a rally, attended by 4,000 people, to deal with the case publicly. At the rally, it was announced that the municipal CCP Committee had discharged (Chang Li-hsiao) of all duties, expelled him from the party and dealt with him according to law.

In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the municipality has further accused (Chang Li-hsiao) and company of their crimes and exposed them. Meanwhile, the municipality is conducting penetrating investigation of the embezzling, grafting and profiteering clique and has dealt or is dealing with other criminals and people involved accordingly.

BRIEFS

CHEKIANG MACHINERY INDUSTRY--Gross output value of Chekiang Province's machinery industry front in the first quarter of 1978 registered an increase of 200 percent over the same 1977 period. This figure was the highest ever recorded for the same period. Of the 29 major products, output of 26 rose considerably and the quality was better. All-time high records have also been established in the output of oxygen-making machines, steam turbines, excavators, gearboxes, motor vehicles, tractors, internal combustion engines, harvesters, farming pumps, hand-guided tractors and hand-pushed rubber-tired carts.
[Hangchow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Apr 78 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

H 1

HUNAN COUNTIES, MUNICIPALITIES HOLD PARTY CONGRESSES

HK21035Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 20 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] With the guidance of the line of the 11th party congress and following Chairman Mao's teachings on party building and Chairman Hua's instruction on strengthening the building of the leadership groups, 95 of Hunan's 98 counties and municipalities have held party congresses and elected new county and municipal party committees.

The previous county and municipal party committees were all elected at party congresses held between December 1969 and February 1971. The tests of the 10th and 11th major line struggles in the party have shown that the majority of the leading members of the county and municipal party committees are good or fairly good. They have resolutely boycotted and struggled against the counterrevolutionary revisionist line pushed by the gang of four. However, a very small number of leading members made serious mistakes. Some of them even became backbone elements in the gang of four's bourgeois factional network. The "two shock" wind whipped up by the gang in 1974 affected a few areas and units in the province, causing organizational impurity in the leadership groups of a few county and municipal party committees.

Since the gang of four were smashed, all counties and municipalities have investigated the people and events connected with their conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power. Class alignment has become clear. Right and wrong in line, ideology and theory which were confused by the gang have gradually been clarified. Party organizations at all levels have seriously informed party members of "understanding seven things" and about the new party constitution and have unfolded party and work style rectification. County and municipal party committee leadership groups have all conducted three or four concentrated rectifications. These committees have formed good leadership cores amid struggle. Thus, conditions for convening county and municipal party congresses were basically ripe.

Last November, the provincial party committee issued a document on matters related to convening county and municipal party congresses, made unified arrangements and worked under leadership and in a planned and measured way.

These county and municipal party congresses seriously practiced the party's principle of democratic centralism. In the process of electing delegates to congresses, they gave full play to democracy and listened to the views of the masses inside and outside the party. Delegates who attended these congresses took a firm and clear-cut stand in the struggle against the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao antiparty clique. The great majority were model and progressive workers who have emerged on various fronts and outstanding party members who have made contributions to the party and people and are supported and trusted by the majority of the masses, thus indicating the progressive nature of the delegates. Attention was also paid to drawing delegates from a broad stratum. The majority were representatives of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. Representatives of other laboring people, revolutionary intellectuals, revolutionary cadres and the PLA also made up a certain proportion. There were also suitable numbers of women and minority nationality party members. The delegates included a number of party members who made rather serious mistakes but who conducted good self-examinations, expressed willingness to repent and were forgiven by the masses, thus indicating implementation of the party's policies.

These party congresses implemented the spirit of rectification. In the light of the combat tasks put forward by the 11th party congress, they also decided on specific goals for their counties and municipalities for the coming period, revised plans for building Tachai-type counties everywhere as rapidly as possible and looked into measures for implementing these plans.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's five requirements for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, the principle of combining the old, middle-aged and young and Chairman Hua's instructions on building the leadership groups, these county and municipal party congresses elected new county and municipal party committees by secret ballot after serious examination and investigation by the upper level party committee and full discussion and consultation by the party congresses.

After their election, the new county and municipal party committees all issued resolutions on doing a good job of revolutionizing their leadership groups and effected clear division of work. The new county and municipal party committees have now appeared among the masses with a new combat bearing. Immediately after their first plenums, leading members of many county and municipal party committees went to stay at basic-level areas with packs on their backs and carrying work implements. They will conduct investigation and study and lead the party members and masses to deeply unfold the movement to criticize one thing, strike blows at two and rectify three, and whip up a new upsurge in learning from Taching and Tachai.

HUNAN DEALS WITH ALUMINUM PLANT'S SERIOUS MISTAKES

HK210359Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 19 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] "The provincial party committee recently dealt seriously with the Hsianghsiang aluminum plant which disregarded the directives of the central authorities and the provincial party committee, seriously violated financial and economic discipline, arbitrarily built a large club, went in for unplanned construction projects and made serious mistakes in appropriating state funds and materials. The provincial party committee has decided to dismiss (Wang Pao-chuan), secretary of the plant party committee and chairman of the plant Revolutionary Committee, from all his posts and to give a serious intraparty warning to (Mao Chung-ahi), deputy secretary of the plant party committee.

"The provincial party committee also pointed out: The provincial Metallurgical Bureau was aware that the Hsianghsiang aluminum plant built a large club. However, the bureau failed to take resolute measures to stop the building in accordance with the spirit of the provincial party committee's circular, thus bearing a certain responsibility for this. It is imperative to sum up the experience and the lesson."

Due to the influence of the gang's interference and sabotage in recent years, serious offenses against financial and economic discipline occurred in the plant. In October 1973, with the provincial Metallurgical Bureau's permission, the Hsianghsiang aluminum plant raised 40,000 yuan to build a dining hall with a total floorspace of 1,000 square meters. However, leading comrades of the plant sought a life of ease, arbitrarily changed the building plan and decided to build a large club with a total floorspace of 2,971 square meters and with a seating capacity of 2,013. The plant leadership organized over 100 workers of the plant to build the club, disregarding the order of the Hsiangtan Prefectural Office of Industry and Communications on stopping the construction work.

"The plant leadership reluctantly stopped construction work on 16 November after the issuance of a directive by the provincial party committee's leading comrade and after the provincial Financial and Economic Bureau's inspection team had visited the plant. But without the higher level's permission, they resumed construction work on 2 May 1977. The provincial Metallurgical Bureau and the Hsiangtan Prefectural Revolutionary Committee sent three telegrams to the plant's leadership and telephoned them many times, ordering them to stop construction work. However, they turned a deaf ear to the order. They organized over 300 people to expedite the construction work and sent a meaningless telegram to the provincial departments concerned saying that they had stopped construction. On 25 May, the provincial and prefectural inspection team visited the construction site for the third time. However, they still turned a deaf ear to the inspection team's advice. They temporarily stopped construction work after they had fulfilled the major construction project on 28 May. They resumed construction for the third time on 21 June.

"On 13 July, the provincial Financial and Economic Bureau ordered the People's Bank in Hsianghsiang County to impose proper sanctions against the plant and to stop giving it production credit. Leading comrades of the Hsiangtan prefectural party committee went to the construction site to halt construction. They thus stopped the work for the third time on 27 July.

"The provincial party committee therefore issued a circular to all areas of the province on 3 September 1974 on the Hsianghsiang aluminum plant's serious mistakes in arbitrarily building a large club. The Ministry of Metallurgical Industry transmitted the circular to metallurgical systems throughout the country. However, they did not accept the warning." They resumed construction work for the fourth time in April 1976 under the pretext of building a temporary storage facility. In the past few years, the plant not only arbitrarily built a large club but also undertook 10 unplanned construction projects with a total space of 797 square meters. The 10 unplanned construction projects cost over 70,000 yuan.

"The provincial party committee has attached major importance to the Hsianghsiang aluminum plant party committee's serious offences against financial and economic discipline. In mid-January this year it sent a second joint inspection team to the plant to seriously make an inspection. The joint inspection team was organized at provincial, prefectural and county levels."

After its arrival at the plant, the inspection team held a meeting with the plant party committee's Standing Committee members. They conscientiously studied Chairman Hua's important directives and the central authorities' and the provincial party committee's related documents. Through study, members of the plant party committee have recognized the perniciousness of the mistakes. They held many meetings of party members and meetings of families of staff and workers and examined their own mistakes.

"With the help of the work teams sent by the provincial and prefectural party committees, the plant is now deeply mobilizing the masses to conduct great revolutionary criticism aimed at eradicating the gang's pernicious influence. It is also strengthening the revolutionization of leading bodies and whipping up an upsurge in grasping revolution and promoting production.

"Today's HUNAN DAILY not only carried this report but also an article by its commentator entitled 'Observe Party Discipline and State Law, Persist in Plain Living and Hard Struggle.'"

HUPEH DAILY CALLS FOR COMEBATING DROUGHT

HK211028Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts of HUPEH DAILY 20 April editorial: "Do Our Best To Combat Drought and Do a Good Job of 'Three Protections' so as To Fight the Battle of Early Rice Production Well"]

[Excerpts] Encouraged by the spirit of the Fifth NPC, party committees at all levels throughout the province have resolutely implemented the decision of the provincial CCP Committee on mobilizing the whole province to run agriculture in a big way in order to reap a bumper harvest in 1978, and have integrated the development of agriculture at high speed with the magnificent goal of fulfilling the general task of the new period. As a result, the socialist activism of the masses of cadres and people in boldly pursuing socialism has been greatly mobilized and an upsurge in spring farming has been whipped up. At present, summer and oil-bearing crops are growing comparatively well as compared with last year. A bumper harvest is in sight. Output of green manure has generally been increased in a big way. We have abundant early-rice seedlings and they are growing well. The speed of cotton transplantation is developing well and its quality and seedling germination are good. In light of the excellent situation in the countryside, we are confident of winning a complete victory. However, in order to win a victory, we must continue to overcome difficulties and wage arduous struggles against natural disasters. At present, rural areas throughout the province are suffering from a comparatively serious drought which has created a serious threat to the growth of early rice. This is an important battle for reaping a bumper harvest this year and we must pay great attention to it. Our slogan is: "Get the whole province mobilized, do our best to combat drought and do a good job of 'three protections' and resolutely fight the battle to reap a bumper harvest of early rice well."

Cadres at all levels must immediately go to localities which are seriously suffering from drought and are encountering great difficulties. We must do our best and adopt various measures to irrigate farmland and transplant seedlings. We must then grasp management and middle rice. We must show further concern for the daily lives of the people so as to keep them in high revolutionary spirits in order to win the battle to combat drought.

We must highly concentrate electricity, diesel oil and other materials on the frontline of combating drought. The Industry Department and other departments of all trades and professions must support the work of combating drought and of doing a good job of "three protections" in the rural areas so as to meet the needs of combating drought.

We must teach cadres and people to carry forward the spirit of coordinating and helping each other and combat drought in unity. We must also teach them to obey the unified plan for using water so as to save it and use it reasonably. Furthermore, we should do our best to expand gravity-flow irrigated areas and save expenditures in combating drought.

Both the season and situation are pressing. Between now and early May is the season for crash-transplanting early rice. The masses of cadres and people and all trades and professions in rural areas must do their best to combat drought and do a good job of "three protections." Leaders at all levels must pay great attention to the work and grasp combating drought and "three protections" well so as to lay a foundation for reaping a bumper harvest this year and contribute to rapidly developing agriculture and to fulfilling the general task of the new period.

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NANFANG DAILY URGES IMPROVING CROP TENDING

HK210620Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 21 Apr 78 HK

[NANFANG DAILY 21 April commentator's article: "Display the Spirit of Fighting Continuous Battles and Do a Thoroughly Good Job of Crop Tending"]

[Excerpts] Our tasks remain very arduous and we certainly cannot relax our fighting spirit. There remain some places in the province where the season is relatively late, which have not grasped rice transplanting tightly enough and where the speed of transplanting is still not fast enough. Leading cadres in these places must enhance their drive, rapidly organize their forces well and mobilize all sectors to provide full support. They must rapidly complete rice transplanting. Places which have completed transplanting must display the work style of fighting continuous battles and immediately shift to field tending.

Most places in the province have been affected by the long period of damp, wet weather and many rice seedlings have died or rotted because of the cold. Replacement seedlings have not grown well since they are too young. Harvesting of the province's 8 million mou of wheat planted last winter has been delayed everywhere. All places must rapidly organize manpower to inspect the sprouts, replant where necessary and insure a full crop. Places which have done this must carry out mid-season plowing and manuring in a timely way and pay attention to rational drainage and irrigation so as to stimulate the rapid growth of the rice seedlings.

We must not passively wait for assistance in dealing with the manure problem. We must base our work on self-reliance and go all out to collect and make manure in the light of local conditions in order to insure that there is enough manure for mid-season plowing. Places which have relatively large amounts of chemical fertilizer must also collect and make manure in a big way and regard organic manure as the primary thing and chemical fertilizer as secondary. In this way the fertility of the soil can be better improved.

HAINAN PUNISHES THOSE INVOLVED IN STUDENT ENROLLMENT SCANDAL

HK201102Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 20 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] "The Hainan regional and Wanning County party committees recently seriously handled the case of (Li Chin-feng), former director of the county Education Bureau and chairman of the county Student Enrollment Office, and (Wang Chuan-chen), (Lin Kuang-hua) and (Liu Kuan-hua), cadres of the county Education Bureau, who ignored the discipline and law of the party and the state, wantonly exploited their positions and power, engaged in malpractices and seriously sabotaged the system of student enrollment in the 1977 student enrollment for the institutions of higher learning. With the approval of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee, the Hainan regional and Wanning County party committees have meted out punishment to them according to the nature of their offenses.

"(Li Chin-feng) has been expelled from the party and dismissed from his post. He will be employed on probation for 1 year. (Wang Chuan-chen) has been expelled from the party. (Lin Kuang-hua) and (Liu Kuan-hua) have been (?reprimanded) for committing two major errors.

"The Hainan regional party committee received a letter from the masses during the last 10 days of January. The letter exposed and accused (Li Chin-feng), director of the Wanning County Education Bureau, and others of engaging in malpractices in student enrollment work. The regional party committee attached very great importance to the letter. It immediately sent an investigation team, along with the comrades of the office for the provincial Student Enrollment Committee and of the Wanning County party committee, to investigate the case."

Initially (Li Chin-feng) and the others covered up for one another and tried in every way to hinder the investigation. Comrades of the investigation team fully mobilized the masses and patiently and meticulously conducted political and ideological education among the comrades who committed the offenses. As a result, they have admitted their mistakes.

"(Li Chin-feng) attended the provincial and regional work conference on student enrollment many times. He has clearly understood the principle, policy and methods of the 1977 student enrollment for the institutions of higher learning. However, he openly created public opinion among the cadres and teachers. He babbled: 'Don't exercise too strict control on the 1977 examination.' Thus, he publicly acted against the regulations of the upper level.

"Prior to the examination, (Li Chin-feng) conspired many times with (Lin Kuang-hua), (Wang Chuan-chen) and (Liu Kuan-hua). Under the instruction of (Li Chin-feng), (Lin Kuang-hua) personally selected a candidate with a good academic record to sit next to the daughter of (Li Chin-feng) and arranged for them to sit in the last row at the examination center so that they could cheat.

"If the upper part of the beam is not straight, the lower part will be crooked. (Lin Kuang-hua), (Wang Chuan-chen) and others also did the same thing. They arranged for candidates with relatively good academic records to sit next to their sons, relatives and good friends.

"(Li Chin-feng), who usurped the important post of the chief examiner of the (Wancheng) examination center, also instructed (Wang Chuan-chen) to carefully arrange the namelist of proctors to talk individually with the 12 specially selected proctors and to assign their tasks."

On the day before the examination, (Li Chin-feng), using the excuse of having insufficient people and work permits, arbitrarily printed and issued 30 work permits.

"On 11 December 1977, after the examinations on mathematics and politics began, (Li Chin-feng) used his position and power to take an examination paper out of the No 15 examination center and handed it to (Lin Kuang-hua). (Lin), (Liu Kuan-hua) and others then answered all the questions on the examination paper and made four copies in (Lin's) residence. (Lin) then took the four copies to the examination center and handed them to the proctor who gave them to (Li's) daughter, his girlfriend, (Lin's) brother-in-law and his girlfriend.

"On the morning of 12 December, (Li's) daughter took 12 different composition samples to the examination center. However, none of them was applicable to the examination. (Li) personally wrote a composition and gave it to the proctor who handed it to his daughter. He also instructed (Lin Kuang-hua) and others to answer the questions on the basic knowledge of language and hand the answers to his daughter. (Li) also asked (Liu Kuan-hua) to write another composition and give it to the proctor who handed it to his girlfriend.

"After the examination, (Li) felt that the composition he wrote for his daughter was not good enough. He then used the excuse of having lost the examination papers and ordered a temporary postponement of the sealing of the examination papers. He asked (Liu Kuang-hua) to write another composition for his daughter during the recess at noon and he gave it to his daughter who then copied the composition. (Li) personally took the copy to the examination center and handed it to the proctor who personally sealed his daughter's examination paper.

"During the history and geography examination, the proctors helped (Li Chin-feng's) daughter and his girlfriend orally and in written form answer questions they did not know. During the additional examination on foreign language, (Lin Kuang-hua) again removed an examination paper and gave it to a foreign language teacher who answered the questions. He then copied the answers and gave them to (Li's) daughter and his brother-in-law."

The irregular activities of (Li Chin-feng) and others in the examinations of five subjects have been resolutely opposed by some comrades. After (Li Chin-feng's) girlfriend failed her examination, he asked someone to take his girlfriend to the Wenchang County Normal School, looked for some acquaintances and pleaded with them to enroll her in the school. However, this was rejected.

When (Lin Kuang-hua) went to Haikow to grade the examination papers, he changed his sister's score from 232 to 262.

The irregularities of (Li Chin-feng) and others have a very bad influence. In order to eliminate the gang of four's remnant poison and to revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and style, the Hainan regional and the Wanning County party committees have made the following decisions apart from seriously handling (Li Chin-feng) and others.

"After actively participating in the cheating activities, (Wang Chuan-chen) scolded and threatened the masses and adhered to his errors. His attitude is bad. The decision made at the beginning of the year on granting him the first grade wage should be revoked. All the people who took part in the cheating activities must return to their own units to admit to their mistakes and to accept the masses' criticism. The qualifications of the candidates involved in the cheating activities of being selected for the 1977 student enrollment have been dismissed."

NANFANG DAILY Commentator

HK210224Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 20 Apr 78 HK

[NANFANG DAILY 20 April commentator's article: "Irregularities in Student Enrollment Are Definitely Not Permitted"]

[Excerpts] The Hainan regional and Wanning County party committees have seriously handled the case of (Li Chin-feng), former director of the county Education Bureau and chairman of the county student enrollment office, and others who engaged in malpractices in student enrollment for institutions of higher learning. They have dealt blows at the evil wind of the bourgeoisie, defended the righteous spirit of the proletariat and exposed and criticized the gang of four's remnant poison.

The incident of (Li Chin-feng) and others who engaged in malpractices and violated law and discipline is not accidental. During recent years, some people have been deeply poisoned due to the interference and sabotage of the gang of four.

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They have not thought of the so-called proletarian ideology and the interests of the masses. Their thinking is all bourgeois. To them, improving the quality of education, building a powerful country with four modernizations, carrying forward the party's fine traditions and style and so on are only phony and empty words. These people do not necessarily have any connection with the gang of four politically and organizationally. However, their thinking has been deeply poisoned by the gang.

(Li Chin-feng) was only a director of the county Education Bureau. However, when he was engaged in malpractice, many people were willing to serve him. Some of these people were afraid of power and influence and went all out to fawn on (Li) and others at the expense of the principle. Others hastened to the light, clung to the warmth, conspired, plotted and resorted to every despicable trick and means. Some did everything for their masters with the hope that they could rely on them in the future. Others were opportunistic and wanted to gain something.

We can thus realize how seriously the gang of four have corrupted our party organizations and sabotaged the party's style. We definitely cannot underestimate their remnant poison. Seriously handling this kind of incident is aimed at resolutely implementing the line of the 11th national party congress, at reviving and carrying forward the party's fine traditions and style and at checking the evil wind of the bourgeoisie. We must use this valuable negative teaching material well. In the third campaign to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four, we must, in close connection with the reality, thoroughly eliminate their remnant poison.

The masses of cadres and people have profoundly hated and condemned (Li Chin-feng) and others who seriously violated law and discipline. Some comrades resolutely refused to conduct malpractice activities for this gang. Many cadres and people courageously exposed their unlawful activities to organs at upper level. However, some leading cadres lost the necessary vigilance of the revolutionary cadres and became the protectors for (Li Chin-feng) and others because they always ate and drank with (Li). They have had a very bad effect on the party and government. We advise these comrades that now is the time for seriously studying anew. They must keep their heads clear and cool and learn a necessary lesson from the wrongdoing of (Li Chin-feng).

Regarding (Li Chin-feng) and others, we also base ourselves on rescuing them and giving them an opportunity to correct their mistakes. Our party does work according to the principle that one should correct his mistakes if there are any and that everything will be fine once he has corrected his mistakes.

BRIEFS

HAINAN COMBATS DROUGHT--Hainan region has persistently fought drought, firmly grasped collecting and spreading manure, and whipped up an upsurge of tending early rice fields. According to statistics on 12 April, the number of people plunged into field tending in the region had reached 580,000; 2.4 million mou of early rice have been tended for the first time, amounting to over 90 percent of the area of rice which should be tended; and 1.63 million mou have been tended twice. In Hainan region, 2,100 county and commune leading cadres have personally led 22,000 cadres, staff and workers to go deep down into the frontline to fight drought. Since the beginning of spring, there has been no significant rainfall in Chiungchung County. The 1,400 county and commune cadres went down to the countryside and organized 17,000 commune members to persistently fight drought and crash-tend the fields. They have irrigated 8,300 mou of early rice. The 80,000 mou of early rice in the county is generally growing healthily. Chiunghai County transplanted 260,000 mou of early rice, of which 140,000 mou were affected by the drought. At present, the county has fundamentally completed tending the fields for the second time. [Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 16 Apr 78 HK]

KWEICHOW INDUSTRIAL, TRADE DEPARTMENTS TAKE INVENTORY

HK201412Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] "The industrial, financial and trade departments in this province have warmly responded to the call of the provincial party committee and have immediately taken inventory. They have examined and transported to the rural areas all the equipment and materials that can be used for combating drought in order to contribute to doing a good job of fighting the battle of combating drought, sowing seeds and protecting seedlings.

"Following the issuance of the provincial party committee's urgent circular on launching the struggle to combat drought, the provincial Revolutionary Committee ordered departments concerned to immediately hold a meeting. It ordered these departments to respond to the provincial party committee's call with concrete actions and quickly examine and transport the goods and materials which are urgently needed for combating drought in the rural areas.

"The provincial Water Conservancy Bureau and the provincial company for supplying farm machines organized their staff and workers to take inventory. They collected 830 small-scale diesel engines and gasoline engines which are urgently needed for combating drought in the rural areas."

"The provincial Bureau of Goods and Materials checked its stockpile of cast iron pipes, collected over 500 tons of cast iron pipes and immediately distributed them to areas where cast iron pipes are urgently needed."

The provincial People's Bank told its basic-level branches and offices that they could arrange overdrafts for buying water conservancy equipment and various farm machines during the period of combating drought. Timely credit should be offered to communes and brigades that have difficulties in buying goods and materials for combating drought.

KWEICHOW TELEPHONE CONFERENCE SPURS SANITATION WORK

HK141313Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] In order to tangibly implement the spirit of the State Council's circular on determinedly advancing the patriotic sanitation movement and to mobilize the masses to quickly whip up an upsurge in the spring patriotic sanitation movement, the provincial Patriotic Sanitation Movement Committee held a telephone conference on the evening of 11 April.

The conference was presided over by Wang Chao-wen, member of the provincial party Standing Committee, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Patriotic Sanitation Movement Committee. Miao Chun-ting, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial Patriotic Sanitation Movement Committee, spoke at the conference. Chang Yu-chin, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Patriotic Sanitation Movement Committee, and (Liu Yu), deputy commander of the provincial Military District and vice chairman of the provincial Patriotic Sanitation Movement Committee, delivered speeches on behalf of the committee and the military district.

The conference held: Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee recently approved the revival of the Central Patriotic Sanitation Movement Committee. This committee also held a telephone conference on 9 April. This shows that Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the State Council have shown great concern for the health of the masses.

In order to conscientiously implement the central authorities' directive and to further do a good job of this province's patriotic sanitation movement, the provincial party committee has approved the revival of the provincial Patriotic Sanitation Movement Committee. This committee held its first session on 10 April. The session studied and drew up a plan for unfolding the movement in the coming period.

In accordance with the spirit of the central authorities' circular and in close connection with the actual conditions of this province, the session put forward the following demands:

1. All prefectures, municipalities, counties and big factories, mines and enterprises must quickly revive and perfect their patriotic sanitation movement committees and must specially assign personnel to take charge of the work. Neighborhoods in cities, workshops in factories and mines, schools, production teams in communes and other basic-level organizations must all set up sanitation organizations and must have persons specially assigned to take charge of sanitation work.

2. Quickly take action and energetically wage a people's war to wipe out pests and diseases. From now on, we must propagate the significance of the patriotic sanitation movement on a grand scale, energetically create a spirited atmosphere and whip up a new upsurge in the patriotic sanitation movement. We must promote the movement in a big way in April and do a good job of urban and rural environmental hygiene.

Kweiyang, Tsuni, Tuyun, Anshun and other municipalities must take the lead in conducting the movement. They must integrate the movement with rectifying social order and the appearance of cities so as to improve the sanitary physiognomy of cities in a big way.

3. Do a good job of food hygiene. Units that produce and sell food, food and drink service trades and collective canteens must all conscientiously implement the "five promotions" of collective hygiene. "Diseases enter by the mouth." Therefore, they should do a solid job of food hygiene. Units that produce and sell food must place themselves under the surveillance of the sanitation departments. We must commend in a timely way units that do a good job of food hygiene and must educate units that do a poor job some to improve food hygiene within a definite period of time.

4. All trades and professions must cooperate closely with departments concerned so as to jointly do a good job of the patriotic sanitation movement. Propaganda departments must use all forms to energetically propagate the significance of the campaign.

5. Strengthen leadership. All party committees place the patriotic sanitation movement on their agendas and include the movement in the plans for learning from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture.

SZECWAN HOLDS FILM DISTRIBUTION, PROJECTION WORK CONFERENCE

HK210726Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 19 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Szechwan Provincial Culture Bureau recently held in Chengtu a provincial work conference on film distribution and projection to sum up and exchange experiences in film distribution and projection work in our province and study and implement the plans and tasks for 1978 in order to make film distribution and projection work better serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and contribute more to the four modernizations. The cadres in charge of film work of the culture bureaus of various prefectures, municipalities and autonomous prefectures, and responsible comrades of various film distribution and projection companies of various prefectures, municipalities and autonomous prefectures and of film management stations in counties, a total of 200 in all, attended the conference. Tu Hsin-yuan, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and responsible comrades of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP Committee, attended the conference and spoke.

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At the conference it was demanded: We must raise the professional work of film distribution and projection to a new level. We must establish and strengthen rules and regulations, strengthen socialist enterprises management work, carry out technical innovation and revolution and whip up an upsurge in socialist labor emulation of comparing with, learning from, catching up with and helping each other so as to fulfill or over-fulfill this year's four indexes--number of shows, total audience, projection income and distribution income--in an all-round way and contribute more to the state.

KUNMING HOLDS MOBILIZATION RALLY TO TIDY UP CITY

HK171232Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] On 13 April the Kunming municipal CCP and revolutionary committees held a mobilization rally on tidying up the city. The rally called on the people throughout the municipality to immediately swing into action, whip up a new upsurge in tidying up the city as quickly as possible and do a good job of tidying up social order, traffic order, environmental hygiene, manner of service and market management so as to change the appearance of Kunming. Li Chi-ming, secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee; (Li Yuan), Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and secretary general of the provincial CCP Committee; (Tsui Kuang-ping), deputy chief of staff of the headquarters of the Kunming PLA units, and Wang Shih-chao, first secretary of the Kunming Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee, attended the rally. Comrade Li Chi-ming gave instructions on how to do a good job of tidying up the city. On behalf of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, Comrade (Ho Po), secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee, gave a mobilization report. Responsible comrades of the municipal Public Security Bureau, the city Construction Bureau, the Public Health Bureau and the No 2 Commerce Bureau, also spoke.

In order to tidy up Kunming as quickly as possible, the rally demanded that all party committees continue to make people increasingly aware of the importance of tidying up the city, really strengthen leadership, establish and strengthen all organizations concerned, mobilize the people in a big way, do a good job of propaganda and education work and of political and ideological work and tidy up social order as quickly as possible. All units must strengthen preventive measures for social order and actively organize staff, workers, juveniles and youths to thoroughly study the PRC Constitution so as to strengthen their concept of government by law. In connection with the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and the two blows movement, we must relentlessly strike blows at bad elements and the capitalist forces which are seriously threatening social order. We must do a good job of protecting the social order in the city.

In order to tidy up traffic order, the public security and communications departments must strictly carry out their duty. They must concentrate forces on carrying out shock actions to tidy up traffic order in main spots and main roads and streets. At the same time they must educate the people to observe traffic regulations to increase traffic safety for vehicles and pedestrians and to decrease traffic accidents.

We must really do a good job of city cleanliness and environmental protection work. Before 1 May we must whip up an upsurge in conducting a municipal patriotic public health movement, grasp the present favorable opportunities and adopt various kinds of measures to eliminate the "four pests."

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We must tightly grasp cleanliness and hygiene in drinking and eating professions, public places, streets and roads and hostels and do a good job of managing garbage and manure well. We must teach the people to observe the "five not permitteds." The industrial departments must actively do a good job of handling "three wastes" and prevent environmental pollution. City construction units must formulate unified plans in line with the policy and work in an organized and planned way.

The commerce departments must support industrial and agricultural production in a big way and wholeheartedly serve the people. We must organize the exchange of industrial and agricultural commodities well, activate the circulation of commodities between the cities and countryside, arrange market supply well, expand the commercial network, increase the support-agriculture products, improve the manner of service and raise service quality.

We must also do a good job of market management and resolutely strike blows at speculators and those who sabotage the markets.

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TIBET AFFORESTATION--Lhasa, 7 Apr--Since the beginning of March Tibet Autonomous Region has mobilized 1 million army men and people to plant trees. By the end of March nearly 50,000 mou had been afforested and more than 10 million trees planted around villages and houses and along roads and waterways, more than doubling the achievements made in the same 1977 period. Kungka County in less than a month afforested 3,000 mou, planted 300,000 trees around villages and houses and along roads and waterways, and cultivated 300 mou of saplings. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0145 GMT 7 Apr 78 OW]

TIBET LITERARY MEETING--The Propaganda Department of the Tibet Regional CCP Committee sponsored a regional literary and art discussion meeting in Lhasa from 20-29 March. The participants restudied Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" and "Speech at the CCP's National Conference on Propaganda Work" and the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." They criticized the gang of four's fallacies on literature and art and carried out animated discussions on how to develop literary and art work in the region. At the close of the meeting, responsible comrades of the regional CCP Committee Tien Pao, Pa Sang and Je Ti met the representatives and encouraged them to turn out more good literary and art works. [Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 78 OW]

KAILUAN COAL MINES SEEK GREATER MECHANIZATION

OW200736Y Peking NCNA in English 0704 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tangshan, 20 Apr (HSINHUA)--Kailuan coal mines, China's biggest coal producing centre, is going all out to attain a still higher level of mechanization in production. Kailuan supplies a significant part of the coal used by vital industrial cities including Peking, Shanghai, Anshan, Tientsin, Paotou and Penchi.

Shortly after liberation in 1949, Kailuan set about transforming the mines to free its miners from the back-breaking labour, a legacy left over from the old society. In a few years, hand picks and mule carts, the usual equipment down the pits in the old days, were discarded. The following years saw steady progress with mechanization. In 1975, coal produced by mechanized working faces accounted for nearly 50 percent of the total output, while the rest used blasting methods. The figure at present is slightly lower, because Kailuan has not yet fully recovered from severe earthquake damage.

"We'll increase it by 1985, catching up with the advanced world level", said Vice-Chairman Lu Yun-fa of the Revolutionary Committee of Kailuan coal mines when interviewed by HSINHUA reporters.

The 100,000 men and women on its payroll are working hard to prepare themselves for the use of electronic computers, close-circuit television installations and complete sets of sophisticated machinery that will fully mechanize as many working faces as conditions permit. It has been decided that miners, cadres and other people who are or will be working in such faces will receive compulsory technical training in specially organized classes for periods ranging from 3 to 6 months.

At Fankechuang mine, the first big, modern coal mine China has ever designed and built entirely by itself, the party committee members have lectures on technical subjects each Saturday. A selected number of engineers have been sent to other places in China to learn new techniques.

The 14 workers' colleges, which were set up a few years ago, have revised their teaching material and re-arranged their curricula to suit the needs of mechanization. Kailuan College provides 3-year courses of coal mining and electrical engineering to around 100 students, who were selected from among young miners by examination, which took account of their political, intellectual and physical merits. While in school, they receive full pay. The teachers are working hard to improve teaching methods so that students may become qualified technicians as graduates turned out by state-run colleges.

In the coming 8 years, Kailuan will complete the building of two new shaft mines while expanding the production capacity of existing mines through technological transformation.

Leading cadres of Kailuan admit that in the years to come, there are bound to be great difficulties in modernizing the mines. "But we are confident of success", Lu Yun-fa told HSINHUA. "Our miners are so valiant that they were described by both Chairman Mao Tsetung and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng as 'particularly good fighters'."

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The earthquake destroyed the bulk of the surface buildings and equipment in Kailuan. All the working faces were inundated. Surmounting untold difficulties, Kailuan miners, cadres and technicians worked hard to restore production. In a few months, all the seven mines under Kailuan were back at work. In December last year, Kailuan attained the pre-quake level for daily output.

A comprehensive plan for scientific experiment has been worked out and put into effect. Still greater attention will be paid to the role played by Kailuan's 1,600 engineers and technicians. At the same time, the hundreds of technical innovation groups will assist in new research. A total of 5,300 technical innovations have been brought in during the period of China's fourth five-year plan for economic construction (1971-1975). For example, ways to mechanize mining in steep coal seams will be studied because it is hard to use conventional machines there.

Lu Yun-fa said that in socialist China, mechanization is in part aimed at reducing the intensity of labour of the working people and in part at increasing the time they can spare for study. He stressed that workers need not worry for losing their jobs because of mechanization.

'TWO BLOWS' MOVEMENT DEVELOPS IN INNER MONGOLIA

OW200404Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] The two blows movement has been vigorously unfolded in Hanggin north banner's urban and rural areas in conjunction with the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. The movement is aimed at dealing resolute blows to class enemies for their destructive activities and to capitalist forces for their wild attacks, thus consolidating and developing the victorious achievements of the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and paving the way for deepening the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

Since last winter the banner has launched three battles in carrying out the two blows movement in order to thoroughly eradicate the social base of the gang of four. First, the masses were mobilized to study the party's basic line and class line, vigorously criticize the reactionary fallacy about the new change in class relations during the socialist period concocted by the gang of four, and expose and deal blows to class enemies for their destructive activities. All landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements in the banner were thoroughly investigated. A small handful of new and old counterrevolutionaries who frenziedly opposed Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and sabotaged socialist revolution and construction were deeply ferreted out along with a small handful of class enemies who engaged in destructive activities. This greatly encouraged the revolutionary people and firmly placed the poor and lower-middle peasants in a dominant position.

The objective of the second battle was to vigorously criticize the gang of four for their crimes in opposing the thorough criticism of revisionism and capitalism and the building of socialism and in trying to pull down the red banner of Tachai.

In the two blows movement, the Hanggin North Banner CCP Committee has conscientiously implemented party policies and has strictly differentiated and correctly handled the two different types of contradictions, thus helping more people by educating them and narrowing the target of attack.

It has adhered to the policy of being strict in criticism and lenient in handling cases and of being strict with those who resist and lenient with those who repent. It has dealt resolute blows to a small handful of class enemies and bad elements who are guilty of heinous crimes and are unwilling to repent.

Their third battle was aimed at implementing the three basic principles and vigorously criticizing the crimes of the gang of four in instigating anarchism, practicing revisionism, creating splits, conspiring and intriguing under the guise of of Marxism, and engaging in activities to usurp party and state power. Those who had disregarded party discipline and state laws, formed factions and sabotaged the movement to learn from Tachai and those things that hampered the movement to learn from Tachai were vigorously investigated. This battle dealt a telling blow to a small handful of bad elements who energetically practiced splittism and capitalism.

At present, the Hanggin North Banner CCP Committee is further summing up its experience and boldly mobilizing the masses to deepen the two blows movement. The banner CCP Committee is determined to successfully unfold this movement with good leadership and appropriate measures.

(Liu Kuei-hsin), secretary of the Hanggin North Banner CCP Committee, said: [begin recording] "In the two blows campaign during the past 5 months, we have persistently integrated the campaign for exposure and criticism of the gang of four with party consolidation and rectification, the consolidation of the banner and the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. We have paid attention to seriously solving the question of whether or not we are truly learning from Tachai and have laid down a solid political and material foundation for speeding up agricultural development and the pace in building this banner into a Tachai-type county. From our experiences, we have become further convinced that unfolding the two blows campaign in the rural areas is a most penetrating and urgent requirement for education in the party's basic line. It has an important bearing on consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and speeding up socialist construction." [end recording]

HUHEHOT RAILWAY BUREAU INVESTIGATES GANG ACTIVITIES

OW200340Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 78 OW

[Summary] "Taking the bureau's own situation into consideration, the party committee of the Huhehot Railway Bureau has boldly aroused the masses to vigorously fight a people's war to expose and criticize the gang of four in a planned and step-by-step manner and under proper leadership. A 'leap forward' atmosphere in revolution and transportation prevails throughout the bureau.

"The bureau was seriously undermined by the gang of four. To realize its wild ambition of usurping party and state power, the gang of four openly declared that railway lines must be seized and well controlled. The gang and its bourgeois factional network in the bureau worked hand in glove, ganged up to pursue their selfish interests and wantonly carried out criminal activities for usurping party and state power and intervening in and sabotaging railway transportation. These activities created chaos in the bureau.

"Since the fall of the gang of four, the bureau party committee has conscientiously implemented the plans of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and has organized members and workers throughout the bureau to conscientiously carry out the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four and to investigate the individuals and incidents connected with the gang's conspiracy. At present, the investigation of individuals involved with the conspiratorial activities of the gang and its bourgeois factional network within the bureau has basically been completed; the investigation of most of their major conspiratorial activities has also been completed. This has dealt a crushing blow to the gang's bourgeois factional network and has basically clarified class alignments.

The lines, ideologies and questions of right and wrong on theory which were distorted by the gang are gradually being clarified. Fairly remarkable achievements are being scored."

In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and its bourgeois factional network, the bureau party committee has firmly grasped the following five measures:

1. The party committee has strengthened leadership over the movement.

The three principal leading members of the committee have personally participated in the movement and committee members have stood in the van of the movement, constantly studied and analyzed the overall situation and made appropriate plans. This has strengthened the determination of the cadres and masses to carry the movement through to the end.

2. The party committee has paid attention to solving the key issues.

After the start of the third battle, it conscientiously reviewed and analyzed the results of the first and second battles, summed up its experience and determined that the bureau's offices were the center from which the bourgeois factional network conducted its activities. Without tackling these key issues, it would be impossible to deepen the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four throughout the bureau.

3. The masses have been boldly aroused to fight a people's war in a big way so as to expose and criticize the gang of four.

To further arouse the masses, the bureau party committee has sponsored five mass study-criticism meetings and has carried out "three stresses" and other activities to compare the correct line with the erroneous one. This has whipped up a new upsurge among the cadres and masses to expose and criticize the gang.

"To raise the masses' enthusiasm, the bureau party committee has taken effective measures to deal with those units which did not lead the movement well, attempted to cover up the gang's crimes and suppressed the masses. It has also sent work groups to these units to lead the movement, understand their situations and help solve their problems."

4. Attention has been given to party policies.

The bureau party committee has conscientiously studied the policies included in Chairman Hua's political report at the 11th National CCP Congress and, taking the bureau's specific situation into consideration, has decided upon its targets of attack. This has accelerated the disintegration of the bourgeois factional network.

5. A good job has been done in the "three combinations."

In the first combination, exposure and criticism have been combined with study: Achievements in study have been used to advance the in-depth development of exposure and criticism; exposure and criticism have been used to lead the study movement.

Secondly, exposure and criticism have been combined with investigation work. Over the past year and more, the bureau has held more than 17,600 criticism meetings and the conspiratorial activities of the gang and its bourgeois factional network exposed by the masses at these meetings have facilitated the investigation work.

Thirdly, exposure and criticism have been linked with railway transportation. Taking the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four as a key link, the bureau party committee has vigorously grasped railway transportation. The bureau fulfilled the 1977 transportation plan 45 days ahead of schedule and the transportation plan for the first quarter of 1978 was 10 days ahead of schedule.

At present, the bureau party committee is determined to adhere well to the spirit of the 11th National CCP Congress and the Fifth NPC, continuously and firmly grasp the exposure and criticism of the gang of four and, under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, score still greater victories in grasping the key link and running the railway bureau well.

INNER MONGOLIA TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON SPRING FARMING

OW191034Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] In order to do spring farming and sowing well and reap a bumper harvest this year, the Inner Mongolia Autonomous regional CCP and revolutionary committees held a telephone conference on the evening of 17 April to review and plan current rural work which centers on spring farming. Attending the conference were responsible persons of all departments concerned in the autonomous region, responsible persons of all leagues, municipalities, banners and counties, and responsible persons of work teams at various levels. Responsible persons of the regional party committee and the regional Revolutionary Committee attended and spoke at the conference.

At the conference it was pointed out that under the guidance of Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision of grasping the key link and running the country well and inspired by the spirit of the 11th CCP National Congress and the Fifth NPC, the situation in rural areas of the autonomous region is getting better and better. All leading groups have been strengthened and tremendous changes have been brought about in the thinking as well as the work style of leading cadres.

As of 14 April, statistics show that wheat has been planted on 6 million mou and that 86 percent of the labor force is at work in the fields.

At the conference the following points were discussed concerning current rural work:

1. "One criticism and two blows": All rural areas have arranged for the "one criticism and two blows" campaign which is gradually being deepened. At present, a number of cases has been exposed involving sabotage by class enemies, embezzlement, theft, profiteering, speculation, sponging and taking more than one's share, entertaining guests and sending gifts, causing losses and waste.
2. Spring farming: One prominent problem at present is that some plans are not being carried out fully--problems concerning policies and procurement should be seriously studied to find a prompt solution. The other problem involves having a correct attitude toward state plans. We must stress the conscientious implementation of state plans by taking into account the interests of the state, the collectives and the individual.
3. Implementing economic policies and strengthening management: Chairman Hua pointed out in his government work report to the Fifth NPC that "the conscientious implementation of the party's rural economic policies for the present stage is vital for mobilizing the peasants' initiative." For a rapid upswing in agriculture, we must conscientiously learn from Tachai, go all-out for farmland capital construction, promote farm mechanization and practice scientific farming.

4. The method and style of leadership: At present, the work and tasks for the rural areas are very heavy. All leading comrades must make overall planning in order to grasp the major work at hand.

The conference called on all work teams to take Tachai and Hsiyang as models, work hard to quickly boost production, resolutely carry out spring farming, positively contribute to rapidly develop socialist agriculture in order to reap a bumper harvest this year.

CHEN YUNG-KUEI VISITS SHANSI FARMING FRONT

SK211042Y Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 78 SK

[Text] The struggle to combat drought, insure bumper harvests and protect wheatfields is being vigorously carried out in rural areas throughout Shansi Province. During his inspection tour in our province, Comrade Chen Yung-kuei, vice premier of the State Council, gave important instructions in regard to the present spring farming. [passage indistinct]

After listening to the report given by the Shansi provincial party committee on the present situation in spring farming, Vice Premier Chen said: At present, the central task of the rural areas is to take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and do a good job of spring sowing and wheatfield management. All work carried out in the rural areas should be centered on this (?point). Agricultural work should be grasped firmly and the golden opportunity should not be missed, because the time will never return. [passage indistinct] Spring sowing should be carried out in a timely manner and we should insure that scientific methods are used to protect all seedlings and insure their quality and quantity. It is necessary to strengthen wheatfield management. Those places with good nursery plots should make still greater efforts to win bumper harvests, making up for poor harvests in years of rich harvests. We should eliminate the taking-things-easy mentality, and strengthen leadership and the system of (?personal responsibility).

Vice Premier Chen also pointed out: It is necessary to solve the problem of labor shortages on the forefront of agriculture and to pay attention to the masses' livelihood. He also instructed: Shansi should do a good job of (?water conservancy) and improve its ability to combat drought. [passage indistinct]

On the afternoon of 16 April, accompanied by Wang Chien and Wang Ting-tung, Vice Premier Chen went to the farmland of (Huanglin) brigade in the western suburban district of Taiyuan to inspect the Shansi Farm Machinery Institute [passage indistinct] and asked about the capacity of all the machinery [words indistinct].

BRIEFS

INNER MONGOLIA LEAGUE'S AGRICULTURE--In response to the call of the Fifth NPC and the relevant instructions of Chairman Hua, Payennaorh League, Inner Mongolia, has strengthened its work of building the Yellow River bend area into a major commercial grain center. The bend area has 6 million mou of arable land and nearly 10 million mou of land that can be turned into farmland. Since the beginning of spring the league has sent 5,000 cadres to communes and brigades in the bend area to strengthen labor management in spring farming. So far the league has mobilized 92 percent of its labor force for spring farming and applied fertilizer 3 times to 2.1 million mou of wheat. [Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 78 OW]

KIRIN HOLDS MEETING ON IMPLEMENTING CADRE POLICY

SK201137Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 19 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpts] Guided by the strategic policy decision of wise leader Chairman Hua on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land and under the direct care of the Kirin provincial party committee, provincial-level propaganda, cultural and educational departments, persisting in ending turmoil and restoring order, held an experience-exchange rally on implementing the party's policies in cadres and intellectuals on the afternoon of 17 April.

Present at the rally were Kao Yang, secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Sung Chen-ting, Standing Committee member of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee; and members of the Kirin provincial party committee's leading group for implementing intellectual policy. Also attending the rally were responsible persons of various offices, departments and committees of the Kirin provincial party committee, of various committees and offices of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee and of committees of various municipalities, prefectures, chou and leagues. Responsible persons of Kirin Medical University, Changchun Film Studio, the Kirin Normal University and the Kirin Provincial People's Hospital reported on their experiences at the rally.

During the course of implementing the party's policies, the Kirin Medical University grasped typical cases and held meetings to reverse verdicts on veteran cadres and professors who were persecuted by the gang of four, restoring the title of "section director" to nine comrades and promoting three professors and associate professors.

The Changchun Film Studio conscientiously reviewed the files of 100 middle-level cadres who had been judged as "adhering to erroneous lines," and then held a meeting to declare that all incorrect verdicts and all false charges fabricated against those cadres were to be rescinded.

The Kirin Normal University firmly grasped the work of screening cadres, conscientiously reviewed the files and exonerated veteran cadre Comrade (Huang Yen-ping), who had been regarded a traitor for 11 years, was formerly secretary of the party committee of the Kirin Normal University and has now been assigned as director of the Kirin Provincial Educational Bureau. Titles were restored to 14 veteran teachers who had been forced to leave their former posts and retire.

The Kirin Provincial People's Hospital stepped up the work of handling false charges and trumped-up cases and restored the system of section directors.

The Kirin Medical University and other units were able to successfully implement the party's policy on cadres and intellectuals because leaders of party committees of those units had deep proletarian feelings for the large number of cadres and intellectuals who were persecuted by Lin, Piao and the gang of four, and they shared the same feelings as those cadres. Thus they were firm in mind and succeeded in action. Their main experience was to persist in grasping the key link.

Comrade Kao Yang spoke at the rally. He said: The crimes committed by the gang of four and the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee in persecuting cadres and intellectuals of our province were very serious. All people who have a sense of justice feel that they must be repudiated and that we must not let them off easily.

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Because the former principal responsible member of the Kirin party committee tried to keep the lid on, the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four started very late, and the work of implementing the cadre and intellectual policies also started late. At present an urgent task facing us is to adopt measures to speed up this work. The Kirin provincial party committee will hold a meeting in the near future to discuss this work in detail. The Kirin provincial party committee hopes that participants at the meeting will pay close attention to the work of implementing the intellectual policy, which is of great significance. We hope that they will stand on the side of the people and intellectuals to furiously expose and criticize the gang of four and the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee for their heinous crimes of persecuting cadres and intellectuals so as to set straight one by one all the points the gang of four turned upside down with regard to right and wrong, bring into play the enthusiasm of the cadres and intellectuals and, under the leadership of wise leader Chairman Hua, strive to accelerate the realization of the four modernizations.

BRIEFS

HEILUNGKIANG STATE FARMS--Harbin, 6 Apr--The advanced experiences of the nationally famous Hao Huan-wen tractor crew have recently been popularized again at state-run farms in Heilungkiang Province. Hao Huan-wen, a national model laborer, was the leader of a tractor crew at a farm under the Northeast General Land Reclamation Bureau. The popularization of the crew's advanced experiences in managing, maintaining and operating tractors had been suppressed during the "gang of four's" heyday. In the course of the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four," the farm's party committee not only revived the crew's reputation but also decided to resume the activities of learning from and popularizing the crew's advanced experiences. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0110 GMT 6 Apr 78 OW]

HEILUNGKIANG WILDERNESS RECLAMATION--After 30 years of development and construction, a vast part of the great northern wilderness in Heilungkiang Province has been turned into a highly mechanized reclamation area. There are 143 agricultural and livestock breeding farms, 30 million mou of cultivated land and a 900,000-strong work force in this area. Since 1952, it has produced several tens of billions of catties of soybeans and grains for the state. There are still several tens of millions of mou of barren land that can be reclaimed. In late February 1978, work teams led by leading comrades of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry conducted a survey of the wilderness area. The teams traveled 1,600 kilometers within 5 days. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0201 GMT 9 Apr 78 OW]

HEILUNGKIANG WASTE COAL--The Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held an on-the-spot meeting on utilization of waste coal, during which participants exchanged experience on utilizing waste coal and visited some model units. Comrade (Wang Kuo-chen), vice chairman of the Heilungkiang Planning Commission, presided over the meeting, Comrade Chen Chien-fei, secretary of the Heilungkiang party committee and vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, spoke. He said that waste coal was a very good energy source which could be used as fuel from which inorganic compounds such as silicate, aluminate and ferrous sulfide, and other elements could be extracted, and as a raw material to make cement and bricks. He said that presently Heilungkiang had about 50 million tons of usable waste coal, 1 kilogram of which could give an average of 2,000 kilocalories of heat. To the extent possible, he advocated a usage of waste coal for heating in mines and enterprises, and the substitution of waste coal for fuel. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Apr 78 SK]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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LANCHOW FORUM DISCUSSES ECONOMIC SITUATION IN NORTHWEST

HK210822Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 20 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] From 5 to 11 April the Chinese Institute of Social Sciences held a forum in Lanchow on the economic plan for the northwestern region. The forum was attended by economic theory workers, leading cadres and economic work personnel of 21 units of departments concerned in Shensi, Ningsia, Tsinghai, Sinkiang and Kansu, 21 people altogether. Observers at the forum included six comrades of departments and units concerned in Kansu. The forum was presided over by Sun Yeh-fang, of the Economic Research Center of the Chinese Institute of Social Sciences.

The forum took exposing and criticizing the gang of four as the key link, exchanged experiences concerning economic research in the northwestern region and discussed our country's 3-year and 8-year plans for economic development. Comrades attending the forum studied and discussed the speeches delivered by (Hu Chiao-mu), director of the Chinese Institute of Social Sciences; and (Yu Kuang-yuan), deputy director of the Chinese Institute of Social Sciences, at the forum in Peking on the economic plan. They reviewed and summed up the economic situation in the northwestern region during the past few years.

"During the discussion the comrades cited many facts to indignantly expose and criticize the gang of four's heinous crimes in disrupting economics." They pointed out: "Although the original economic foundation in the northwestern region was weak, the general development has been good. During the past few years, the gang of four flourished the two big clubs of the 'two assessments' to slander and strike blows at economic research. As a result of their frantic sabotage and interference, most of the organizations were abolished, the forces were disbanded and the data was lost. Economic research virtually came to a standstill. Since the smashing of the gang of four, a new economic situation has emerged in the northwestern region as in the whole country. The original organizations which were abolished are gradually being rehabilitated, the forces which were disbanded are being reorganized and data which was lost is being recollected and enriched. However, in comparison with other places, we have not marched forward quickly enough. Some comrades are still doubtful and fearful and their spiritual shackles have not been completely destroyed. This situation does not meet the requirements for carrying out the general task in the new period."

The comrades attending the forum held: "Economics is a fundamental social science and is the important theoretical basis on which the party's programs, line, principles and policies are laid down." They went on: "To achieve the great aim of the four modernizations, victoriously carry out the general task in the new period and smoothly embark on the new Long March, we must quickly change the backward economic situation, work hard and make rapid progress."

At the forum the comrades conducted group discussions on 21 subjects, including political economics, industrial economics, agricultural economics, commercial economics, foreign trade economics, theory on population, theory on prices, statistics and Chinese economics. They held: "Economic research must serve the development of the socialist economy of our country. In accordance with the programs and plans for the development of our national economy, we must lay down the orientation, goal and tasks for economic research in our country. The plans for economic research must clearly reflect the requirements of the plans for the national economy."

To insure fulfillment of the tasks contained in the economic plans, the comrades present at the forum unanimously held: "We must resolutely implement the principle 'let a hundred flowers blossom.' Departments and units concerned must do a good job of transferring research personnel back to their original posts. We must brook no delay in firmly grasping training of the newborn forces. The research forces of all professional departments must coordinate their work. All provinces should establish

philosophical and social science research centers. In connection with their special characteristics, universities and colleges and economic departments whose conditions are favorable must set up economic research centers and offices.

"We must actively supply research data and conditions for research personnel. Data and information exchange centers should be established and data exchange work should be carried out. We must solve the practical difficulties of the research personnel as far as possible."

LANCHOW CHEMICAL COMPANY CORRECTS BARTER PRACTICES

OW210207Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0136 GMT 18 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Lanchow, 18 Apr--In the course of implementing the guidelines of the Fifth NPC, the party committee of the Lanchow Chemical Industry Company has adopted effective measures to correct the unhealthy practice by some cadres of abusing their authority in exchanging products with other units. Due to the interference and sabotage by the revisionist line of the "gang of four," unhealthy practices have been fostered among some leading members of the office cadres of the Lanchow Chemical Industry Company in recent years. One of these practices is exchanging products with other units. Even after the downfall of the "gang of four," some leading members and office cadres still abuse their authority by exchanging products, which should be distributed by the state in a unified manner, with other units' products, thus violating the relevant regulations issued by the party and state. This unhealthy practice has affected the fulfillment of the state production plan, undermined the party's economic policy and socialist marketing, corroded cadres' thinking and corrupted the party's work style.

The party committee of the Lanchow Chemical Industry Company regarded the correction of this unhealthy practice as important to implementation of the Fifth NPC guidelines and to satisfactory consolidation in the enterprise. The party committee mobilized the masses and, in light of the reality in exposing and criticizing the crimes of the "gang of four" in corrupting cadre work style, examined each unit's mistakes in exchanging products with other units. Last year, the party committee of the synthetic rubber plant affiliated with the company exchanged 300 tons of chemical fertilizers with a unit in Kiangsu Province for a medium-sized sedan. When this was brought to light, some leading cadres of the plant erroneously held that exchanging chemical fertilizers for a medium-sized sedan on the one hand supported an outside unit, while on the other obtained a vehicle for the plant and, therefore, the exchange was in the interests of the collective and could not be regarded as an unhealthy practice.

How should this question be treated? The party committee of the company helped the synthetic rubber plant party committee analyze the question from four aspects: First, the output of chemical fertilizers produced by the plant is planned by the state. The enterprise leadership has the obligation to lead the masses in fulfilling the production plan and has no right to distribute the products; second, socialist enterprises should support and cooperate with each other, but should not violate state policy by exchanging products under the pretext of supporting and cooperating with each other; third, products such as medium-sized sedans should only be distributed by the state in a unified manner and should not be purchased by any unit or individual through illegal channels; fourth, it is necessary to pay attention to the interests of a collective, but is impermissible to undermine state interests in order to promote the interests of a collective, an individual or a small group. The party committee of the synthetic rubber plant distinguished between right and wrong and unified its thinking. Principal leading members took the initiative to examine their mistakes, formulated measures to correct this unhealthy practice and called on cadres to rigidly implement these measures under mass supervision.

While carrying out ideological education, the party committee of the Lanchow Chemical Industry Company mapped out measures for commending and punishing cadres. Those who had been honest and had fulfilled their duty for many years were commended. Disciplinary measures were taken against those, who in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" still abused their authority to barter products with other units, in accordance with the seriousness of their mistakes.

NCNA editor's note: Barter practice is an evil thing promoted by the "gang of four." This unhealthy practice undermines socialist planned economy, disrupts procurement and supply of the socialist market and seriously corrodes the thinking of cadres. In the course of implementing the guidelines of the Fifth NPC, the party committee of the Lanchow Chemical Industry Company has consciously revolutionized itself by exposing and correcting the unhealthy practice of exchanging one commodity for another. This was very necessary. A planned economy is one of the characteristics of a socialist economy. In consolidating themselves, all enterprises must penetratingly repudiate the crimes of the "gang of four" in undermining the planned economy, eliminate their pernicious influence, distribute and utilize materials in accordance with the state plan and take good care and make good use of materials to guarantee the development of the national economy at high speed and accomplish the four modernizations.

SHENSI DAILY PROMOTES RECOVERING WASTE MATERIALS

HK210431Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Apr 78 HK

[SHENSI DAILY reporter's commentary: "Advance the Work of Recovering and Making Use of Waste and Scrap Materials to a New Level"--date not given]

[Excerpts] On the evening of 11 April the Finance and Trade Office of the Shensi Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a telephone conference to exchange experiences in recovering and making use of waste and scrap materials throughout the province. Responsible comrades of the Yulin Prefectural Revolutionary Committee and the Huayin and Lintung County revolutionary committees introduced their experiences. Yen Ko-lun, secretary of the provincial party committee, and a responsible comrade of the provincial Finance and Trade Office spoke. They demanded that various places throughout the province and comrades on the finance and trade front seriously implement the spirit of the relevant documents of the State Council, further implement the brilliant inscription of Premier Chou on work of waste and scrap materials and advance our province's work on recovering and making use of the waste and scrap materials to a new level.

Waste and scrap are discarded materials, used up in the course of social production and the people's daily life. At the same time, they can also be materials for reuse in social production. Through processing and utilization, waste can be turned into treasure. Doing a good job of recovering and making use of waste and scrap materials is a concrete measure for implementing Chairman Mao's principle of building our country with diligence and thrift and is (?an important part of the plan) for developing the national economy and speeding up socialist construction. For example, from 1958 to 1977, the quantity of iron and steel recovered by our province's industry and communication system was 930,000 tons, which can be smelted into 800,000 tons of fine steel. Earlier, 390,000 tons of paper-making materials were recovered and made into 210,000 tons of paper. With the development of industrial and agricultural production and science and technology and with the improvement of the people's daily life, sources of the waste and scrap materials are increasing and can be used more extensively. When this task is done well, we can increase the ever abundant wealth of socialism. Last year, the supply and marketing departments throughout the province fulfilled the state's plan for total value of materials and main products recovered 1 month ahead of schedule. Total value recovered for the entire year set a record. From January to March this year, total value of materials recovered fulfilled 23 percent of the yearly plan with an increase of 21.3 percent over the corresponding period of last year, scoring a good result in the first quarter.

In order to advance the work of recovering and making use of waste and scrap materials to a new level, we must first continue to deeply publicize and implement Premier Chou's inscription. It fully embodies Chairman Mao's great thinking on building our country with diligence and thrift and the spirit of the general line for building socialism, thoroughly explains the dialectical relationship that waste materials should not be wasted, can be turned into something useful, can have many uses and can be turned from broken and old into brandnew, and clearly points out the orientation, tasks and demands of recovering and making use of waste and scrap materials during the period of socialism. This is not only significant for the commerce departments but is also for various trades and professions in fully tapping the potentials of materials, deepening the movement of promoting production and practicing economy, and promoting a great leap forward in the national economy.

It is now necessary to integrate with the patriotic public health campaign and to conduct shock recovery in a big way. Regarding the commerce departments, it is necessary to implement the recovery task in every enterprise, organ, PLA unit, school, commune and brigade and to launch an emulation to see who can fulfill the task with greater, faster and better results. All recovery units must set demarcation lines, select points, appoint persons to be specially responsible, conduct mobile recovery, make things convenient for the masses, improve the attitude of service and enhance the quality of service. It is also necessary to establish recovery organs and put them on a sound basis, man them with effective cadres and strengthen the recovery personnel on the frontline. At the same time, it is necessary to actively develop the supply centers for the residents in the cities and towns. In the countryside, the various basic-level communes and supply and marketing cooperatives and shops must actively increase the varieties of products to be recovered and resolutely change the situation of recovering too few products.

A serious class struggle and a struggle between the two roads in the sphere of recovering waste and scrap materials exist. Due to the interference and sabotage of the gang of four, in the past few years the enterprises and units failed to manage properly and the waste and losses of machinery, equipment, raw materials, products and parts were serious. Yet a small number of purchase units only care about purchases without questioning their sources, giving the opportunity to those who have violated the law and committed crimes to sell their loot. Some people who have serious capitalist ideas make use of the differences in purchasing power among the supply and marketing and commerce departments to engage in barter activities to gain profits. Theft, corruption, speculation and swindling are also very serious in some purchasing departments. Therefore, to launch scrap recovery work it is necessary to relentlessly grasp class struggle.

At the same time, it is necessary to seriously rectify the waste and scrap materials system, rectify the recovery ranks, strengthen management, resolutely boycott incorrect work style, and resolutely correct the erroneous style of exchanging one commodity for another and of engaging in unscrupulous coordination and cooperation and in attacking the state plan. Various factories, mines and other enterprises must sell their materials discarded as a result of production to the medical, supply and marketing and commerce departments in accordance with state stipulations. Other units and individuals are not allowed to take part.

In viewing the progress of recovery work throughout the province in the first quarter, we see it is very uneven among the prefectures. All party and revolutionary committees must include it on their daily agendas and grasp it firmly and well through discussion, arrangements and inspection. Responsible comrades of the various departments and units should also grasp this task well, insuring the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the recovery plans to enable waste and scrap materials to play a still greater role in socialist construction.

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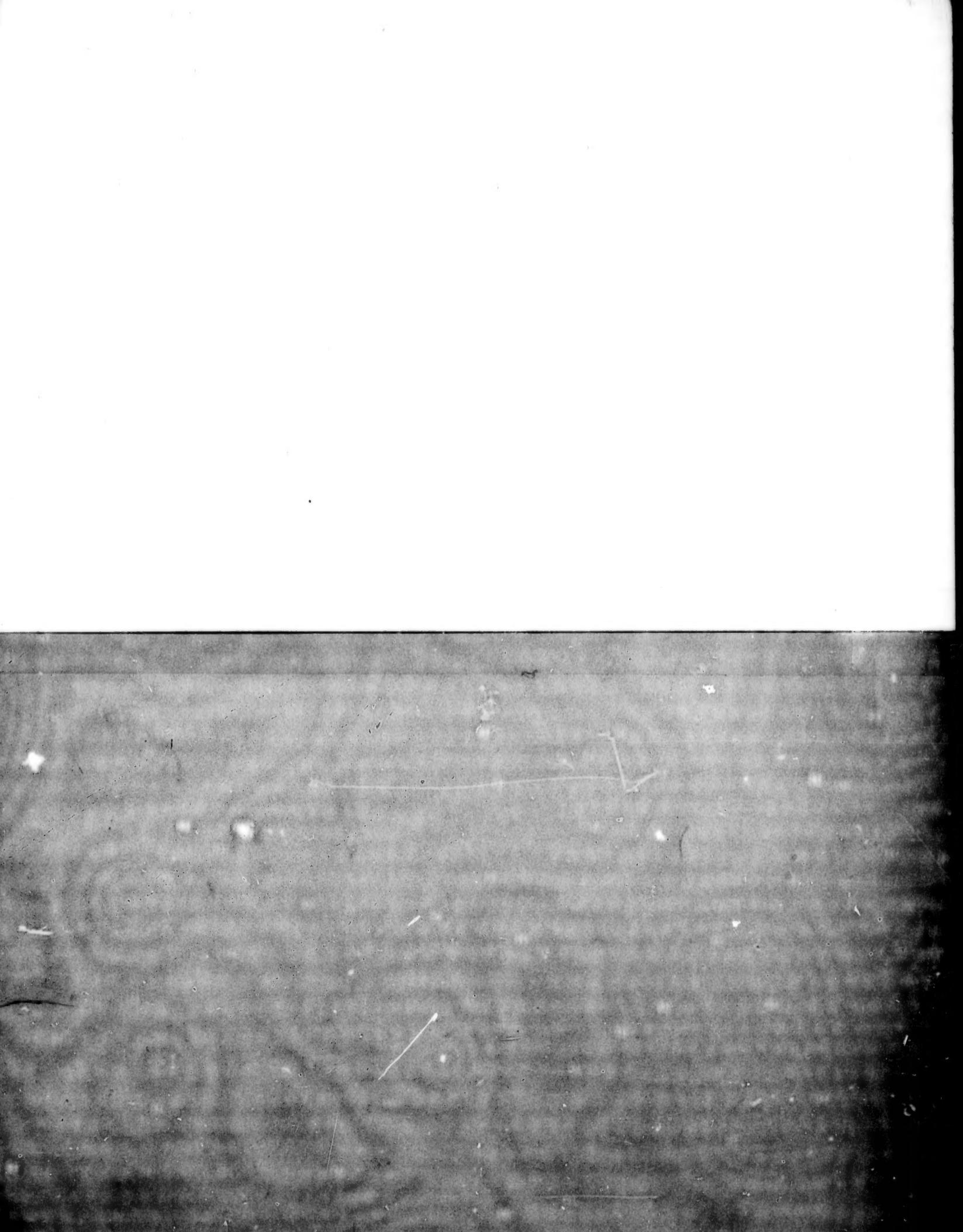
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